ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,686—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th Octr.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Bareham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8294	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Bareham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Bareham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	P. Barberevich	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 690.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 155.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecenzi	6965	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 185.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	23rd October.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 7th October, 1902.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa.	15th Nov., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite.	15th Dec., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 155
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 559	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 900: 2nd Class, Rs. 595. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S.S. BISAGNO, 6,080 Tons, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th October, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 16th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,918 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 27th October.

FOR CAPE TOWN DIRECT.

S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 15th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 12th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay 9th October, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Captain K. KORI, 4,404 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 13th Inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1902.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE. GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,085		12th Oct. 1902
S.S. KHALIF	1,533	Koppisiaedter	27th Oct. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Feroux	20th Nov. 1902.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

5 1-lb. tins sent post free for Rs. 5.
A 7-lb. Cannister " for Rs. 7.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,

CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

FEVERS MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.
It is without its equal is persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.
Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.
It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.
This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS:

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

CATERERS.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

A VISIT IS REQUESTED.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE AND RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
URAL CAVIARE (German).

SARDINES: Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts Hazelnuts, and Almonds.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

RACING REQUISITES FOR POONA.

No Sportsman is Equipped without a good Field Glass.

G O E R Z

TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

Superior in POWER and ACCURACY to all others.
No. 20 Magnifying 6 Times. CASH Rs. 122-8.
No. 30 Magnifying 9 Times. CASH Rs. 141-4.
MONOCULARS MAGNIFYING 9 TIMES Rs. 56.
COMPLETE in BLACK or BROWN LEATHER CASE with SLING and BELT FITTINGS.

FIELD FLAMMARION GLASS,

Absolutely the best value ever offered in Binoculars.
Achromatic Lenses, Wide Field, High Magnification, Complete in Brown Leather case with Sling and Belt Fittings.
CASH Rs. 32.

GUARANTEED CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

GOLD

High Class Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
Crystal Face, Keyless Action.
With Minute Recorder, Rs. 189. Without Minute Recorder, Rs. 166-8.

STERLING SILVER CASES.

Highest Quality Lever Movements Compensation Balance.
With Time and Chronograph on same Dial, Rs. 81.
Time on Dial, Chronograph on the Reverse, Rs. 58-8

STRONG NICKEL SILVER CASES.

Keyless Action Lever Movements of Highest Quality.
Time and Chronograph Action with Minute Recorder on one Dial, Rs. 58-8
Chronograph only for Timing Trials and Races, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WATSON'S HOTEL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11TH,
AT 9-30 P.M.,

H. SCOTT-LESLIE

THE WELL-KNOWN
LONDON ENTERTAINER
AND
RACONTEUR,
WILL GIVE A
RECITAL
CONSISTING OF
ALBERT CHEVALIER'S
PRINCIPAL CHARACTER SKETCHES,
MUSICAL MONOLOGUES,
HUMOROUS SONGS AND SKETCHES,
AND
SHORT STORIES,

ADMISSION Rs. 3.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-DAY, AT 5-30 P. M.
(Children half price to Reserved Seats.)
AND
TO-NIGHT, AT 9-30 P. M.
POSITIVELY THE
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES
OF THE
ORIGINAL AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH,

To prevent disappointment book your Seats beforeh and Plan of Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

S. S. REICHSTAG.

WANTED, A QUALIFIED DOCTOR. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to
A. STRANDES, Agent,
German East Africa Line.
24, Medows Street.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in P. Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 4th October, 1902.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of ten per cent. per annum is declared for the half year ending 30th June 1902, and is payable on and after the 25th day of October 1902, at the Registered Office, No. 15 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to those Share-holders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 9th day of October 1902, on presentation of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th October 1902, both days inclusive.

D. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.
Bombay, 10th October, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Estate of CAROLINA DA SILVA, a Spinster, late of Bombay, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 17th of July, 1902, and Letters of Administration to whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 2nd day of September, 1902, to Miss ADELAIDE DA SILVA, the maternal aunt and the only next of kin of the said deceased, are required to SEND in their claims to the Undersigned at their Office, 129, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Administratrix will appropriate to herself the assets of the said Estate having regard only to the claims of which her said Attorneys shall then have notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of the said deceased or HAVING PROPERTY belonging to her are required to pay their DEBTS or HAND OVER such PROPERTY to the said Attorneys.—Dated this 25th day of September, 1902.

DAPHTARY & FERREIRA,
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT ME

THE TIME THE TIME
THE TIME
DO YOU KNOW

that we have received a large consignment of Gent's Tivoli Watches.

Nickel open-faced Keyless, at... Rs. 5 each.
Silver open-faced Keyless, at... „ 8 each.
(Ladies or Gents.)

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

We especially draw the attention of the public to our Courvisoor Watches. There is nothing to compare with them in equality. They are beauties in themselves and a mere glance at their finish with full jewels and polished movements of the latest improvement will convince anyone that they are beyond competition.

Rs. 17. Rs. 20. Rs. 25.
(Capped.)

Our Cheap but Reliable WATCHES.

Rs. 7. Rs. 9. Rs. 10. Rs. 12.

These Watches are warranted to keep accurate time in any climate, and can stand fair wear ane tear.

English make, Timepieces, at Rs. 3-8 Plain.
Do. do. at Rs. 4, Carriage.
Do. do, at Rs. 5, (Alarming).

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

We guarantee our Watches and Timepieces to keep in correct working order for the above period, and during this time we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including breakage of mainspringe, oiling, &c., for which no charge will be made.

REPAIRS.

We undertake all kinds of repairs under the hands of skilful workmen who have our special supervision.

JEWELLERY OF LATEST DESIGNS MADE TO ORDER.

C. ARDESHER & CO.,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MAROKS & Co., LD.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman. Hyderabad, Deccan.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-7-6, per case.

VIS-A-VIS (VICTORIA)—Just unpacked, Hungarian-make, in excellent design and workmanship, Price Moderate.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

REQUIRED a 2nd Class NATIVE ENGINEER for night work in a Ginning Factory Up-country. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. "793 O" care of this paper.

WANTED a RELIABLE MAN knowing the Bazaar thoroughly. Apply with particulars to "Bazaar," care of Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINTER for a large Daily English Newspaper in Bombay from the 1st October. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply stating qualifications to "Z" care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

TENTS FOR SALE and HIRE—Double and Single Poles. Charges moderate. Apply PESTONJI EDULJI, Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla.

A. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.—The best for G. and S. and all venereal diseases. Infallibly cures fresh and chronic cases within 3 days where other remedies fail. A trial order solicited.—Dr. ABDOOL KADAR SULEMANJEE, Abdool Rehman Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.

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MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF
THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED (in Liquidation).
Situate at New Sewree Road.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal. Narayen Dwarkadas. and Fazulbhoy Visram, trustees for debenture-holders, sell by Public Auction, in one lot at their Sale Room, 21, Medows Street, on MONDAY, the 13th instant. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the vendors and of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited, hereinafter and in the condition of sale called "the Company", only, in all that piece of leasehold land admeasuring 30,000 square yards or thereabouts.

And also all and singular the mills, engine houses, boiler houses, bungalows, warehouses, chawls, outhouses, storehouses, buildings and erections standing and being upon the said land or any part thereof, and also all and singular the engines, boilers, mill gear, mill wright work, fixed and movable machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, plant and things now erected, placed or used in or upon the said land, buildings and premises used in connection with the business of the said company.

Printed catalogues containing full particulars and description of the property and conditions of sale, as well as the list of the machinery, may be had from the Undersigned, or Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the vendors.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 10th October 1902. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant; at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Chowk, Mooljee Jaitha Cloth Market, by order of the Presidency Mills Co. Ld., and on account and risk of Messrs Abdool Hoosain Essajee & Co.—

9 bales each 300 pieces Chudder No. 2100, 38 inches by 4 1-4 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

By order of the Commandant, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Messrs BENNETT and Co, will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms. A lot of cast horses belonging to 2nd Bombay Lancers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 Camera 15 by 12 with lense and all other accessories complete.

57 pairs gentleman's tan and black boots and shoes of different sizes.

By order of the Warehouse-keeper of the Prince's and Victoria Docks—

EX S. S. MIKIMARU.

G. H. G.—1 case Haberdashery (Buttons)

AT 1·30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built landau.
1 Bay waler gelding, about 16 hands, 6 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 chestnut Arab horse, 14 hands, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart L., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will, on SUNDAY, the 12th inst., at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction at "Rose Cottage," Bhawani Peth, Poona, the valuable and handsome teak wood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany full-size slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete 3, 5, 6, and 8 light hanging argand lamps and chandeliers, double branch wall shades, bronze and marble ornaments, large Brussels and Cambay carpets, globe lamps, first-rate pictures, a large quantity of copper and brass cooking utensils, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Somerset House," Warden Road, Breach Candy, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, rich glassware, and porcelainware, best plated-ware, one walnutwood cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Japanese cabinets, hanging and table lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, Singapore chairs, one] English-built dog cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of G. R. WEBB, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view on Sunday.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE PAREL AND SELLASIS ROADS IN FIRST NAGPADA.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the "City of Bombay Improvement Trust," Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following Valuable building sites, for the term of 99 years:—

Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area in Sq. yds.
A	6475·00	12	263·34	32	3335·00	44	316·44
		17	273·00	34	654·95	45	309·67
2	548·35	18	359·44	35	603·00	46	296·68
3	585·00	19	489·25	36	553·84	47	357·28
4	597·95	20	1,778·73	37	573·72	48	449·34
5	571·00	22	326·56	38	599·91	55	543·97
6	553·00	23	905·46	39	853·85	57	392·97
7	708·24	26	409·00	40	477·87	58	412·04
8	872·49	27	409·00	41	359·63	59	439·74
9	703·38	28	400·00	42	349·51		
10	740·83	29	400·00	43	281·22		

Sale to commence at 3 p.m. on the 15th day of October, 1902, and at 3 p.m. on such subsequent days as may be notified hereafter on the site of Messrs. Bennett and Co., by order of the Trustees.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at Lowjee Castle Parel, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, table and hanging lamps, one mandoline in case, one Kodack camera, one large size folding camera with lense, one Winchester rifle, one double barrel 12 bore gun hammerless, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of Mrs. C. COLLORA, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th October, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture. English brass chairs, plate ware, crockery and glassware, Chubb's fire proof safe on stand, old China vases, ivory table ornaments, wall mirrors, handsome rubber steel-wheel brougham with open sides, bay horse, set of harness, Tuckers argand lamps, Zanzibar talking parrots and cockatoos, garden plants, &c., the property of a deceased Parsee gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as tables, chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, almirah, folding harmonium, book-stand, easy, and arm chairs.

1 camera with lense and stand,
2 phonographs, each with 10 music rollers and 1 leather dressing bag.
39 pair new boots and shoes.

AT 2 P.M.

Few lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 glass-fronted double seated-brougham.
1 light dogcart.
1 strong-legged victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis,
And any other carriges and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Wedderburn House," Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture; also open carved blackwood furniture, Settee sofas and chairs, lined tapestries, mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne specially made for Indian climate, best plate ware, crockery and glassware, windproof lamps, table ornaments, Brussel's carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. BREWIN.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sargent House, Morewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plate ware by Reed and Barton, rich crockery, Treacher's glassware, square piano by Richard Lipp and Son, ladies and gent's bicycles, half plate camera by Lancester, perambulator, Persian and Brussel carpets, ice box, iron safe, pictures, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, &c., the property of A. C. BOWDEN Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th October, 1902.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Diseases, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
Esplanade Road Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,
C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.
Bombay, 9th September 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director. National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, ESQ.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....5½	
„ 1 Year.....5	„
„ 6 Months.....4½	„
„ 8 Months.....4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1902
WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 8.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000.
Rs. 23'10 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 3'20 do. Bombay.
" Nil. do. Madras.

Rs. 29'30 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Minimum rate received 8 per cent. Average rate 15'96.
Telegraphic Transfers—Nil.
Total amount sold during week... ..31,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...30,00,000

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 1-4	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-4	=	do.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£105 1-3	=	do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 5-8	=	— 1-8
Bar Silver in London	23 1-2	=	— 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	23 7-16	=	— 1-16
Do. New York	50 3-4	=	— 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25'16	=	— 1
Berlin Cheques on London	20'46 1-2	=	plus 1-2
Exchange on New York	4'85 7-8	=	— 1-4
Discount, Bank of England, 4 pe cent.		=	unchanged
Short London Bills	3 3-8	=	do.
Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2	=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	=	do.
Do. Do.	4 1-8	=	do.
Interest, day to day loans		=	do.
Do. 7 day market loans	2 3-8	=	do.
German granulated Sugar First Marks	8 3-8		

Oct-Nov. Tone dull.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 12,000. Spot 4'78-2 Sold on speculation and for export 500, Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4'52	4'50	4'49	4'49	4'49
—5	—5	—5	—5	—5

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
4'48	4'48	4'48
—5	—5	—5

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	39,000
Do. last year	30,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" Continent	2,000
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8
Futures, month of Dec.	8'53—1
Do. do. March	8'45—
Coffee	5 3-8

In New Orleans—

Spot Jan	8 5-16—1-16
Futures month of Jan.	8'39—3
Do. April	8'36—4
Closing tone	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday 8th October 1902 :—

Cotton	137	bales.
Wheat	6,285	cwts.
Linseed	763	"
Rapeseed	1350	"
Gingellyseed	3,011	"
Poppyseed	510	"
Groundnuts	24	"
Castorseed	1,045	"
Rice	51,517	"
Myrabolams	248	"
Cottonseed	310	"

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.	...	1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do	do	...	1s 4 5-16d
French France 3 do	do	.....	169 1-2
Marks 3 do	do	.....	137 3-4
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight	.....	126
Shanghai 30	" "	.....	176
Japan 30	" "	.....	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	98'14
1st Settlement	98'12

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	2nd October	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4 do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	9	4	
Forward April-May quiet	8	4	

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5	9	to	5 10
Do. Forward				
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	13	to	5 14
do. Forward				
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	6	1	to	6 2
do. Forward				

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	8	3		
Forward April May ...	7	10		

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	23	8		
Forward April May ...	24	12	to	25

Groundnuts—Tone steady,

Forward Jan. Feb....	36

Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.

15 per cent. Mixed, Dec.-Jan.	41	4	to	41 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	9,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4'52	4'49	4'49	4'48
	—1		—1

Feb.-March	March Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.
4'48	4'48	4'48	4'48
—1	—1		

COTTON.—The market remains steady with a good inquiry from the local mills for new crops at previous quotations. Exporters are not making much inquiry for new cotton but there has been a fair turnover in "spot" at Colaba, both exporters and mills buying to some extent, and prices are Re. 1 to 2 higher.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	23 1-2

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	0	8
B Mandvi, Chandanwadi, Dongerkhadi and Dongri	9	4	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	15	9	97
Tota plague deaths to date	130,368	99,606	
Same date last year	30	32	123

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KOTTHAUS—October 5, at 4, Elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of R Kotthaus, of a daughter.
RADLEY—September 24, at Combe Regis, Mussoorie, the wife of B V Radley, Offg Dist Loco Supdt, Tundla, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BURKITT—DEMORGAN—October 1, at St Paul's Church, Waltair, by the Rev B M Morton, H H Burkitt, I C S, to Gladys, elder daughter of W Campbell De Morgan, P W D.

DEATH.

CROW—September 22, at Purneah, Mrs Ellen Gecilla Crow, aged 78 years, one month and 8 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets 5h. 42m. High water 4-47m., 4-33a. Low water, 11-40m., 10-58a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Novelty Theatre, the American Biograph, 5-30 and 9-30 p. m.

DESTRUCTION OF A HUT.—Yesterday evening a fire broke out in a gowli hut belonging to Raghoo Gopal and situated at Worli. The hut was razed to the ground within a few minutes. The origin of the fire was due to a lighted lamp being placed close to the wall, which caught fire. The damage was estimated at Rs. 40.

SUICIDE DURING FEVER DELIRIUM—At Lower Mahim, yesterday, Mr.P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Luximibai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, wife of a Custom House Agent. For some days past the deceased had been suffering from fever. On Sunday last owing to her confinement the fever increased, and she became delirious. She was missed from home on Wednesday morning, and on a search being made her body was found in a tank a hundred yards away from her house in Lower Mahim. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank while in the delirium of fever.

RASH DRIVING.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. DeBurgh charged Haridas Narayandas, a Hindoo merchant, with rash and negligent driving. Mr. Kashidas Dalal, pleader, defended the accused. Inspector DeBurgh said that on Wednesday evening accused came from the Church Gate Station along the Queens' Road driving at a furious pace. He warned the accused, but he took no notice of his warning, and went on driving so much so that his carriage nearly collided with the horse of another carriage in which was a European lady and gentleman. As he was galloping after the accused to arrest him, the lady in the carriage called out to him (Mr. De Burgh), and suggested the arrest of the accused. The lady was Lady Jenkins. Subsequently as he was taking the accused to the chowkey, accused tried to get away and he (Mr. De Burgh) had to gallop after him to re-arrest him. Mr. Dalal pleaded guilty on behalf of his client. He said that his client was a respectable man and had no intention to drive negligently. His Worship observed that respectable men ought to be more careful in such matters. A letter appeared in one of this morning's papers complaining of rash driving and the police were blamed for not taking notice of such offenders. Mr. Dalal submitted that a warning from the bench would be enough punishment for his client, and without taking any more of the Court's time he would ask his Worship to extend that indulgence to his client. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at an adjourned sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

Bhaichand Naran, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurjee Hormusji Todiwalla, Vithal Jumakhram, and Varji vandas alias Kalidas Bhaichand, were again placed at the bar, No. 1 charged with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a forged will, and the rest of the accused with abetment of the offence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. Banadurjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., Mr. Jardine appeared for Nos. 1, 4, and 5, Mr. Davur for No. 2, and Mr. Strangman for No. 3. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. Jack, Foreman.

Mr. T. W. Lasham	Mr. Hirjibhai P. Karani
" F. C. Macrae	" G. R. Johnston
" John Reid	" B. Amaram
" Krishnarao N. Rane,	" Motilal Canjee.

Vithal Chaterbhuj, one of the trustees of the will of Narbadabai, examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said he knew Harivalabh and his wife Narbada, who lived close to his house. Narbadabai died in July, 1900, at Patan. In consequence of a telegram witness went to Patan, when he learnt that he was appointed one of the trustees of the will of Narbadabai. He was at Patan when the will was made. The executors took the inventory of the goods in the house, and it was signed by the witness. There were in all twelve books, but none of them contained any signed or unsigned will. The will now shown in the book was not there when he examined it. Witness came to Bombay and handed over the will of the 2nd July and some mortgage papers to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kangs, and Girdharlal. The twelve books remained with Gordhan Nursey. In the course of the probate proceedings, Harivalabh's books were produced in Mr. Billimoria's office and witness was present at the inspection. After the consent decree in the probate proceedings was taken, the second accused came to his shop with a bundle of books and asked witness to take charge of them. Witness asked how many books there were in the bundle, and the second accused said that the bundle contained 8 books. Accused further said that two of the other books had been destroyed, and the third was with the Sirkar. Witness refused to take charge of them, and asked the accused to take them to Mr. Bhaishanker's office. He saw the unsigned will of Harivalabh in Mr. Billimoria's office, which did not appear in any of the books of Harivalabh when he examined them at Patan.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he was one of the witnesses against accused No. 2 at the last Criminal Sessions. Narbadabai had given him oral instructions to prepare her will, and he, with Gordhan Nursey, went to a vakil for the purpose. Gordhan dictated to the vakil the terms to be inserted in the will and got Rs. 10,000 inserted for himself and other sums for his relatives. When the draft was prepared, it was read over to Narbadabai. The legacy was eventually changed to Rs. 3,000. Gordhan Nursey seemed displeased, but he said nothing.

The witness, further cross-examined, said the trustees had spent about Rs. 4,000 on civil litigation. He and his co-trustees expected to get what they wanted. There had been suggestions made for a settlement on the basis that Gordhum Nursey and Bhaichand were to receive Rs 5 000 each. He had seen counsel in regard to squaring the latter individuals. He did not tell Gordhan that he could get the will out of court through Madhowrao who was his friend. He could not say who had defaced the will. It was false to suggest that he had employed someone to do so. Before the police came on the scene he had contended the will was a false one. Witness and Gordhan settled the civil matters after Bhaichand ran away. After being examined at length on details connected with the books, witness said he knew Harivallab's will was a forgery directly he saw it.

The witness was re-examined in regard to the litigation that had taken place.

Hurgovan Manchand, a diamond merchant, one of the trustees of the deceased, having been examined, the trial was adjourned to this (Friday) morning.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th October 1902.

1. No 3392 Color Sergt E Fern, "I" Company reverts to the rank of Sergeant at his own request from this date.
2. The following promotion will take effect in "I" Company from this date :—No 5382 Cadet H M C Harris, to be Color Sergeant vice Fern reverted.

By Order,
P H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbbaya presiding.

MISS MILLARD'S SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Corporation considered a letter, dated the 8th February last, from Miss Anna L. Millard, applying for a fixed grant-in-aid for the maintenance of the school opened for the blind in Bombay and the Commissioner's report thereon, dated the 20th August last. The letter as well the Commissioner's report thereon has been published.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved that in reply to her letter Miss Millard be informed that the Corporation were unable to make any contribution to the institution. He said the matter was referred to the Commissioner, who was of opinion that it was premature to consider any grant-in-aid for this institution. The question was thoroughly threshed out by the Standing Committee and it was ultimately found out that "the object of the institution in the words of the reverend gentleman in charge of it, was to turn the children into as many Christian men and women." The majority of the members of the Standing Committee felt that the Municipal funds ought not to be devoted for the purpose of proselytising, and with that view they had not recommended any grant for the school. Again an institution for the blind in commemoration of the late Queen Victoria was to be opened, and the question of making a substantial contribution to it would be before the Corporation at no distant date. He, therefore, thought it would not be wise to take any action with regard to Miss Millard's institution.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks.

Mr. S. D. Khote moved an amendment to the effect that a donation of Rs. 200 be made to the institution out of the surplus cash balance. He said the utility and desirability of such an institution had been established by the fact that a similar institution was about to be started in Bombay. With regard to the objection raised on the ground of the children being converted to Christianity, he pointed out that grants-in-aid were paid by them to several missionary schools, which conformed the rules and regulations of the primary schools in Bombay, although they all knew that all missionary institutions turned the children to Christianity. He, therefore, thought that that point ought not to weigh with the Corporation. They should only take into consideration that the institution aimed at giving a good training to orphans wandering about in streets and turning them respectable members of society. He might remind them that some time ago the Corporation paid Rs. 5,000 to the Anjuman-i-Islam Shools, where they knew Koran was being taught: Having that precedent before them, he thought they would not be justified in refusing assistance to such a useful institution well worthy of their support.

Mr. Jehanghir B. Petit seconded the amendment. He said he would not have seconded the amendment had the object of the institution been to convert into Christianity such children who professed any fixed religion. But such was not the case in regard to the institution in question.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: It is strange that an orthodox Parsi like Mr. Jehanghir should support the amendment.

Mr. Jehanghir Petit: I am a staunch Parsi; but at the same time I am a free-thinker and take a liberal view of the case. (Laughter.) I do not live within the four walls of my room.

Mr. James Macdonald supported the amendment. He observed that he did not think the word "proselytising" had been used in its proper sense. He asked those who had used that word to say to what religion these children belonged before they were admitted into Miss Millard's institution? Proselytising meant turning from one religion to another. But here the children who were picked up from the street had no religion whatsoever. No question of principle was involved in the matter. If there was any principle on which the institution was based it was on that of common humanity.

Dr. N. N. Katrak said the institution was first of its kind in Bombay and it was doing excellent work. It had been turning all those unfortunate blind orphans who were allowed to loaf about in the city into useful members of society. They ought to encourage such an institution. They should leave aside the question of religion and look to the object of the institution.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he always deplored that any question should be brought before the Corporation in which politics and religion should have been mixed up. In a body like the Corporation which was composed of members of various nationalities, it was impossible that they could see eye to eye on such questions. Referring to the question before them he said he did not agree with Mr Macdonald when he said that the basis of this institution was common humanity. Miss Millard belonged to the American Marathi Mission, whose object was to convert whom soever they could, from the religion they might grow up in or to which they belonged on the birth into Christian religion. They could not shut their eyes to the fact that the primary object of these missionaries was not works of common humanity but to convert people to Christianity directly or indirectly. He, therefore, opposed the amendment. They would shortly have an institution for the blind which was not opened to such objections.

Colonel Dimmock said he supported the proposition at the Standing Committee from an educational point of view. He disapproved the introduction of politics and religion into a body like the Corporation. The question appealed to them in their capacity as the fathers of the city, to whom a certain amount of trust was reposed for the welfare of its people. If the members of the Corporation were not inclined to assist an institution which picked up children from the street, educated them, and brought them up as decent members of society, they were very much mistaken.

Mr. E. H. Aitken said there was not a single child in the school who, if left adrift, would go to a place which it could call its home. He could not understand the attitude of those who were against giving assistance to the institution. Their argument came to this that they would support the institution if Miss Millard would bring up these children as Atheists, knowing no God and professing no religion. He was a Christian, and if his children were left destitute and had no one to depend upon, he would rather see them turn out pious Hindus or earnest Mahomedans than that they should grow up Atheists.

Mr. Baptista supported the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim having replied on the debate the amendment was put to the vote and lost, and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

At this stage Mr. S. D. Khote rose and offered to hand over to the President Rs. 60 which he had collected from the members, and which he requested might be sent to Miss Millard.

The President said he could not deal with the offer in the midst of the proceedings.

EXCESS EXPENDITURE.

Mr. James Macdonald moved that sanction be given (1) to excesses, amounting to Rs. 53,254-7-9, over sanctioned provisions in certain items of expenditure in connection with the purchase of machinery for the sewerage of Parel, &c., and (2) to excesses amounting to Rs. 24,227-15-3, over sanctioned provision in certain items of expenditure in connection with the sewerage of the Mazagon District.

Mr. J. B. Petit moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation trusted that such excesses would not be incurred in future.

The Commissioner having given an explanation regarding the excesses Mr. Petit withdrew his amendment.

The original proposition was then adopted.

IMPROVEMENT OF MATUNGA ROAD.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, who forwarded an estimate from the Executive Engineer of the cost for improving the road from the Matunga station to Lady Jamsetjee Road. The total cost was estimated at Rs. 24,016, and the Commissioner did not recommend the expenditure of such a large sum.

Mr. Ardeshir F. Unvalla moved for an appointment of a committee to consider the desirability of constructing the road.

Mr. Kabrajee moved an amendment to the effect that the road should be constructed and that the Standing Committee be requested to make the necessary provision.

On a division the amendment was lost. The original proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

THE business before to-day's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council comprises only the presentation of the Select Committee's reports on the Indian Acrobats' Protection Bill and the Central Provinces Sanitation Bill, which will thus be enabled to be passed before the Government of India leaves Simla. It is understood that no change of importance has been introduced in the Select Committee stage in the Central Provinces Bill, which is purely of a local interest. As regards the Acrobats' Bill it is understood that the operation of the measure is to be extended to cover cases of Indian servants exported for service abroad by middlemen as well as that of acrobats and other performers. Those responsible for taking any of these helpless people into foreign lands will thus become liable to furnish a security for repatriating them when their term of employment expires, the scandal being thus prevented of their being left destitute in countries far distant from their homes.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. H. F. Aston, Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., is appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court of Bombay, during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S.

Mr. L. P. Walsh, C. I. E., on return to duty, becomes Political Agent, Savantvadi.

Captain G. Warneford, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, and acting Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, passed an examination in Arabic according to the Higher Standard, on the 16th September.

Captain W. M. P. Wood, Assistant Political Agent, Third Grade, and acting Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard on the 17th September.

Captain E. O'Brien, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, and Assistant Resident in charge of the Amreli Mahal, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 17th September.

Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, First Grade Superintendent of Police, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Willis, I. M. S., Superintendent of Mahableshwar, is appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, M.A., I. C. S., is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days in combination with furlough for fourteen months.

Mr. H. W. Keys, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury acts as Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. W. Keys.

Messrs. A. C. Wild, I. C. S., C. H. Blathwayt, I. C. S., E. L. Moysey, I. C. S., and A. N. Master, Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on the 16th September.

The services of the Reverend C. E. C. de Coetlogon, M.A., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Major S. E. Prall, M. B., I. M. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieutenant C. B. McConaghy, M. B., I. M. S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad in addition to his own duties.

Major T. E. Dyson, M B., C. M., I. M. S., on return to duty, take up his appointment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Gujarat Registration District.

Captain H. Bennett, I. M. S., continues to act as Civil Surgeon, Surat pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Barry, M.B., I. M. S., becomes substantive "pro tem" Presidency Surgeon, Third District, and in medical charge of the Common Prison, House of Correction, and Byculla Schools.

Major C. T. Hudson, I. M. S., becomes substantive "pro tem" Civil Surgeon, Broach.

On return from leave Mr. H. C. R. John, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Satara District.

Mr. L. H. Spence, on return to duty, becomes District Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., Assistant Collector on special duty, Thana, is allowed privilege leave for two days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for eight months and twenty-eight days.

Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S., Colonization Officer on the Jamrao Canal, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for six weeks.

Mr. G. A. Savielle, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, (acting Engineer-in-Chief, R. M. Railway), has been granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days combined with furlough for fifteen months and nineteen days.

Mr. J. Adam, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, was, on return to Government service, granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days combined with furlough for four months and eight days.

AN INHUMAN MOTHER.

MR. B. C. KENNEDY, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, in August last, convicted a woman, named Bhaga Kom Basnak, of wholly abandoning her infant child and of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and sentenced her to transportation for seven years for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent.

An appeal by the accused was heard by the High Court, on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The child was from seven to twenty-one days old, and the accused was charged with causing its death by an act, namely, its abandonment under a heap of stones, which she knew was likely to cause its death. The accused admitted having abandoned it. Her story was that she lost her way at night, and being in a weak condition, and being unable to carry her child with her, she hid it in a pile of stones, and went away intending to return and fetch it. This story, Mr. Kennedy feared, was not true, as there was no evidence as there would naturally be of her return and of her enquiring or searching for the child. It was, when found, severely injured. It had abrasions on the back and stomach, and was bleeding from the nose. After its death, which took place in two days, it was found to be suffering from fracture of the skull. It was the latter injury that caused its death. At the time when it was found, it was bleeding from the nose, a sign that the injuries to the skull were caused before it was found. The most lenient view possible, Mr. Kennedy, therefore, thought, was that the child received these injuries while struggling in its grave. It was buried quite naked in a kind of tunnel of stones roofed over with very heavy stones, one of which was pressing on its breast. Mr. Kennedy had no doubt that the accused, when she thus abandoned her child, knew that to expose so young a child in such a way was likely to cause its death. Mr. Kennedy did not think she desired that it should die; in fact she might have wished that it should be found and survive, but her actions shewed recklessness as to what happened to the child as long as she got rid of it. She was found guilty of both offences, and sentenced to transportation for seven years for each offence.

Their Lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal summarily.

MR. H. SCOTT-LESLIE.

MR. H. SCOTT-LESLIE, the well-known society entertainer, who had such a flattering reception in Bombay a month or two ago, is in the city again, announces that he will give an entertainment on Saturday evening. Mr. Leslie has made a most successful tour through India, and has everywhere been well received. Press notices of his entertainments have been of a most eulogistic description, and in Calcutta he delighted crowded houses. He proposes leaving Bombay almost immediately for Colombo, and Saturday evening will be the last occasion on which a Bombay audience will have an opportunity of hearing him. Those who remember his previous performances in the city will therefore be anxious once more to avail themselves of this final opportunity. His repertoire will differ considerably from that from which he culled his previous programmes, but it will be of the same varied character and better than anything he has previously done in Bombay.

THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPH.

LAST night the American Biograph Company gave another very pleasing and successful display at the Novelty Theatre. There was a crowded house, and the pictures were greatly appreciated. This afternoon a matinee performance will be given, and seats have already been booked for a big proportion of the house. Those who desire to obtain places would, therefore, do well to book their seats before the time for the commencement of the performance. To night, as has been already stated, is the last occasion on which the Biograph exhibition will be given in Bombay for a considerable time to come, and those who have not yet visited the exhibition should avail themselves of the opportunity.

EARTHQUAKE IN AUSTRALIA.

SEVERE SHOCKS AT ADELAIDE.

At five minutes past 8 o'clock on the night of Friday September 19th, a severe shock of earthquake—the severest that has ever been experienced in Adelaide—was felt throughout the city. The shock brought thousands of people out of their houses into the streets and created considerable alarm. After a preliminary rumble, which lasted for about five seconds, there was a tremendous noise in the buildings, as though a bomb had burst. This was accompanied by a rattle as of musketry. The noise continued for nearly a minute. A lighter shock, which lasted for several seconds, was afterwards felt. Pictures fell from their supports, walls of houses cracked, and a few chimneys fell; but, so far as could be ascertained, no serious damage occurred. The shock seems to have past all over the State.

The Troubridge light was destroyed, and the lighthouse was set on fire. In the city, thousands of people hurried into the streets and several of them narrowly escaped injury. A city tailor had a startling experience. He was working in his shop when a chimney fell through a skylight, within a couple of feet of where he was occupied.

Citizens were just recovering from the shock of Friday night when they were again thrown into a state of panic at nine minutes past 7 on Saturday evening the 20th ult. Again there was a rush for the streets. Many people, those whose nerves were overstrained from the previous night's fright—this time were perfectly helpless. In numerous cases women fainted away. Many people were disinclined to enter their houses, and numbers did not retire to rest. This shock was not nearly so severe as that of Friday. It lasted only a few seconds. So far only one death has been reported. Mrs. Walker, of Eastwood last night rushed from her house, and immediately dropped dead. She suffered from a weak heart. At present there is a feeling of unrest, especially amongst women and children. Friday night's shock, beyond loosening plaster on a good many ceilings and causing walls in some cases to show cracks, has apparently done no damage to buildings. An examination of public buildings has been made by Mr. Owen Smythe, superintendent. At the Destitute Asylum some damage was done to the old portion of the buildings owing to a chimney collapsing, but the other buildings under Mr. Smythe's control are practically uninjured.

The captain of the steamer "Time" reported on Saturday morning, on arrival at Port Adelaide, that the shock of Friday night was felt at sea, the impression on board being that the ship had struck against a whale or a big body of wreckage.

The latest particulars from Troubridge show that the keepers of the lighthouse had a miraculous escape. At 8 p. m. the machinery is wound up, and on Friday night the head keeper, M'Leod, was about to ascend for this purpose, but he was detained outside for a few minutes conversing with the other keepers. While they were talking the shock occurred shaking the lamps off the pivots, from which they fell with a crash, scattering the kerosine over the lower part of the structure. This coming in contact with other lights below instantly ignited, enveloping the whole structure in a blaze. The woman on the light station worked heroically with the men, carrying water and endeavouring to quench the flames, after a time they mastered the fire but not before the whole light apparatus had been irretrievably ruined.

Captain Inglish, harbourmaster of Port Adelaide, with the assistant engineer, left for Troubridge lighthouse on Saturday morning, taking the revolving light formerly used at Point Malcolm. In the meantime a fixed light is being arranged for a few days until the new revolving apparatus can be placed in position.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

Thursday.—The Barometer has risen slightly to briskly in Upper India and depression in northwest India has been displaced southwards over Sind. Pressure continues low over the Arabian sea and light to moderate rain has been fairly general on the west coast and the south peninsula. A few scathered showers have fallen in the interior, Burma, Assam and east and north Bengal. Jalpaiguri has received 2 1-2 inches, Mandalay Mysore-Colombo 2; Salem, Wellington, Chilldroog Trincomalee, 1 1-2 and, Shillong, Darjeeling Mangalore and, Mormugao one. Temperature of the past 24 hours was in defect in Upper and Central Burma, Assam, east and north Bengal and south east Peninsula; and in excess in the north Deccan Sind, Upper India and Tenasserim. Showery weather is likely to continue in the west and south peninsula, north and east Bengal and Assam.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9TH OCTOBER 1902.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain Tilseeds and cotton plants slightly damaged by insects and disease.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Kharif harvest in progress.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain All crops doing well.

Benwar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton picking commenced and arrivals expected early.

Amrao li.—Looks like rain All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Morning cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot little cold. Cotton plants flourishing and maturing. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Woodhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Rubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Nira.—More rain wanted generally. Seasonable. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly by small amounts in Berar, Gujarat, Central India and the Deccan, but there is a brisk rise in the Punjab and a slight rise in the United Provinces. Gradients are moderate in Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana. Pressure is almost uniform over the remainder of the Peninsula.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light except at Bhuj, where it has been strong.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 5° to 7° in excess at Jacobabad, Poona and Sholapur, and the minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Lahore and Karachi. Elsewhere variations from true to small. The temperature ranged from 107° at Jacobabad to 62° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is densely clouded over Ceylon, Mysore, the Madras Presidency, the Malabar Coast and the Deccan, and partially cloudy in Berar and at the West Coast stations. Humidity shows a large increase at most places in the Deccan and

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1902.

INDIAN FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, which have just been issued, by Mr. O'Connor, contain what really amounts to a summary of finance and trade in this country for the past ten years. The figures are all the more valuable because in many instances comparisons have been made with figures of considerably later date, and one has an opportunity of studying the history of the establishments and industries of the country from the first period, almost, at which they had any significance. The first fact in the report is that which states that the area of the Indian Empire is 1,786,254 square miles and the total population, according to the census of 1901, is 294,294,053. The increase during the last decade was, however, only half the increase indicated by the census of 1891, the reduction being in a very great degree due to the effects of famine and plague. Notwithstanding that the period was one of misfortune so far as the health of the people was concerned, there was a very large increase in the financial statistics for the decade, and this, if not necessarily denoting prosperity at any rate indicates commercial development. Excluding railways, the revenue of the country increased during the decade by 54·49 per cent., and the expenditure by 33·87 per cent. The land revenue constituted 31·57 per cent of the total in the first year of the decade and 24·13 in the last year. Opium contributed Rs. 91·83 millions in the first year and Rs. 72·81 millions in the last, and the gross revenue accruing to the State from this cause is estimated at £3,245,700. The revenue from salt has increased but slowly, and the customs revenue, which of course has fluctuated with changes in the fiscal system, does not show such high figures as at the beginning of the decade. The Income Tax has also fluctuated in the same way, and though the revenue from stamps, excise, and postage is on the increase it is not improving so rapidly as one might have expected. The railways have of course, a very important bearing on the financial administration of the country, and the revenue from this source has increased very greatly. Whereas it was Rs. 72·44 millions at the beginning of the period, it now amounts to Rs. 302·67 millions, that sum being over 26 per cent. of the total revenue. Turning now to each source of revenue specifically we find that in 1901 the total quantity of salt produced was 30 millions of maunds, and in addition to this amount 14 millions of maunds of salt were imported. The principal localities in India where salt is produced are the Burma coast and the wells of Upper Burma, the Sambhar lake, the Punjab mines, and Kohat, Mandi, Sultanpur, Gwalior, and the saltpetre refineries of Northern India, the Moach, Saran, and Dilyar salt deposits of Sind, the coast and Runn of Kutch in Bombay, and the coast of Sind. In 1868 the quantity consumed was 22,973,432 maunds, the amount of duty paid being Rs. 5,75,19,726. Last year the total consumption of the mineral amounted to 36,045,157 maunds and the duty to Rs. 8,78,67,194. A very substantial increase has, therefore, been made in the period.

Opium is cultivated in Bengal, Malwa, the Punjab, Baroda, Ajmer-Merwara, and Burma. In Bengal poppy cultivation is carried on in ten districts in Western Bengal, and the manufacture of opium is carried on at Government factories. It is made up into two forms, one of which is intended for export to China and the Straits Settlements, and is departmentally known as "provision" opium, and the other of which is consumed in India, and is known as the "excise" material. Malwa opium is produced in many places in Central India, and in these States Government has no concern either with the cultivation of the poppy or the manufacture of the opium, nor has it anything to do with the export except that it levies a duty on opium which passes through British Territory either for local consumption in India or for export by sea to China and other places. In the Punjab the cultivation of the poppy was permitted until 1897, under licence, but except in two districts the industry is now prohibited. Glancing over the figures in respect of excise duties we find that the net receipts increased during the past ten years from Rs. 4,88,67,640 to Rs. 5,60,64,216. The chief increase occurred in respect of liquors and drugs other than opium, and was due as much to increase in rates as to increase in consumption. The largest proportion of the total is contributed by Madras. Bombay and Bengal contribute about 21 per cent. each. The Customs Duties have undergone many changes. From 1859 to 1864 the general rate of import was 10 per cent, this heavy duty having been imposed as a means of redressing the financial position which had been seriously affected by the mutiny of 1857. The rate was so high as to restrict consumption; however, in 1864, it was reduced to 7 1-2 per cent. In 1875 it was again decreased to 5 per cent., and in 1882 the import duties were repealed, the only articles left on the tariff schedule being liquor, arms, opium, and salt. Later on a duty was imposed on petroleum, and in 1894 the 5 per cent. rate was again established with the exception of the duty on steel and iron which was fixed at 1 per cent. Various other alterations were made. The import duties now produce an annual average revenue of Rs. 3,91,39,226, and the exports Rs. 87,23,338. The revenue from stamps has increased steadily. From 1886 to 1896 the total revenue from stamps of both a judicial and non-judicial character was Rs. 19,,63,64,950. During the past five years the figure amounted to Rs. 24,29,78,857—a satisfactory though not a surprising increase. Since the Income Tax Act of 1886 came into operation, the rate at which the tax is assessed has remained unchanged. The proceeds of the tax appear to increase at a uniform rate of three per cent. annually. The total income on which the tax is paid appears in round figures to be Rs. 7,771 lakhs or £51,806,000.

Railways which are such a fruitful source of revenue has also increased very greatly. At the end of 1901-02 mileage was 25,378 miles open and 1,782 under construction. Of these the State claims 19,801 miles as its own property and 3,911 miles are guaranteed and assisted by the State. French and Portuguese India can only boast of 73 miles of railway, and at the present time this is not being extended. The capital expenditure at the end of 1901 amounted to Rs. 3,023 millions, representing at the present rate of exchange £202,000,000, but it has to be remembered that a great proportion of the capital was raised and expended when the rupee was worth considerably more than it is now. The line possessing the greatest proportion of passenger traffic is the East Indian, and by far the greater amount of goods traffic is absorbed by that railway. Next in order come the North-Western, the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways, but whereas they do not fall far below the East Indian in regard to the number of passengers carried, they are considerably behind in respect of goods traffic. Indeed, were all the business combined it would not amount to more than that done by the East Indian Railway. The Telegraph which date, from the time of Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy's experiments in 1851, when a line was constructed from Calcutta to Diamond Harbours now contributes to the Government Revenue Rs.44,14,753 per annum, the gross receipts being Rs.1,14,98,682 and the gross expenditure Rs.70,83,929. The Post Office dates back as far as 1837, and though since that time progress has been gradual, it has at length become an enormous and very complete organisation. Letters and other postal articles are now carried over 131,621 miles of mail lines, and in the last year, for which a report is available, no less than 532 millions of letters, newspapers, and kindred articles were carried. Of course an enormous amount of other business was done. The progress of banking capital in India has also been very great although statistics indicating the progress of the banks were collected for the first time in 1899. During the last ten years the share capital of banks which are exclusively Indian increased by 15·72 per cent., and adding to the capital the reserves the increase in the decade was 39·22 per cent. Bank deposits have increased from Rs.25,07,17,383 in 1892 to Rs.35,22,41,832 in 1901. The Savings Banks have also made large progress. The figures in regard to the paper currency are also interesting. The average monthly circulation of notes was in 1880 129·07 millions of rupees. This year it amounts to 300·34 millions. Bengal claims a good deal more than 50 per cent. of the circulation and twice as much as Bombay. The drawings on India by the Home Government vary considerably, of course, but there has been a steady increase in the amounts drawn. In the five years from 1871 to 1875, Council Bills amounted to £60,766,339 and £8,728,002 was borrowed. In the five years ended 1901, the amounts were respectively £76,092,300 and £44,120,004. Much of the borrowing is for capital expenditure on railways, and the expenditure which is met from Council Bills is also to the extent of about six millions annually on account of railways.

THE APOLLO BUNDER SPACE.

What is to be the ultimate fate of the plot of ground on the Apollo Bunder which is now lying carefully preserved from public use by an iron fence? It might be made an ornament to the locality and a much-prized open space if the Port Trust and the Corporation could come to terms; but at present it seems to be only permissible to the Port Trust to maintain it in its present unsatisfactory and unprofitable state, or lease it out for building purposes. These, at any rate, are the only courses that present themselves to the Trustees if the Corporation definitely refuse to pay a reasonable sum for the acquisition of the plot. In the Trustees' Administration Report, we are told that they are precluded by legal and business considerations from parting with the site except for an adequate return. They have been legally advised that they cannot devote any portion of their property to the purpose of providing open spaces either for the convenience of the general public or the embellishment of the city which the Trustees rightly observe are purposes falling within the powers of the Municipal Corporation. There is, however, another way of looking at the matter that has probably not received a great deal of attention. The Port Trust are not precluded from embellishing their own property, fo , apart from the public roads which have been made over to the Municipality, they have set aside altogether 19,000 yards of their land on the Apollo Bunder Reclamation as garden space for the adornment of the locality and the pleasure of the people living there. If the Corporation cannot be induced to regard the acquisition of the plot in the right public spirit, is there anything to prevent the Trustees converting it into a garden exclusively for the benefit of the residents on the Reclamation? The inhabitants of the locality are tenants of the Trustees' leaseholders, and if the necessary arrangements could be made it would be preferable that the site should be so utilised rather than it should be spoiled by the erection of buildings. If the Trustees feel that they cannot undertake the trifling cost of making the space into a garden and maintaining it as such, it might not be so difficult to induce the lessees of the adjoining properties to join in the work as it is to persuade the Corporation to view the question in a broad spirit. The restriction of the use of the space to the residents of the locality would meet some objections that have been raised to the proposal to convert it into a place of public resort. It is possible, however, that the Port Trust may consider that business reasons prevent them sacrificing so desirable a site even in the manner indicated, and in that case it is only to be hoped that the Corporation may realise what is due from them in the interests of the public. The financial argument as put forward by the Trustees is a forcible one. They point out that while the capital cost of the estate, exclusive of the Apollo Bunder, has been 19½ lakhs, their total receipts in the future cannot exceed more than Rs. 70,000 per annum. On the other hand the enterprise of the Trustees has given the Corporation a rating area which now yields Rs. 50,000 and will in the immediate future provide Rs. 68,000 per annum by way of the general tax. When this fact is remembered, it is seen that the Municipality owe something to the ratepayers of the neighbourhood in addition to the maintenance of roads. On this narrow ground alone they would not be doing too much by taking over the plot in question on business terms, and converting it into an ornament of the locality. It is a pity that this cannot be done before the arrival of the many distinguished European visitors who will land in Bombay during the coming cold weather.

FIRST CLASS CRICKETERS IN INDIA.

THE arrival in India of Major F. W. D. Quinton, R. A., the famous Hampshire county cricketer, adds yet another name to the long list of players now in the country or expected out before the end of the year who have earned high honours in first-class cricket at home. With all the best talent now in India available it is pleasant to reflect that in everything but bowling a team strong enough to give the Gentlemen of England a good game could be placed in the field. It will doubtless surprise lovers of the game to learn that there are no less than nine players in India at the present time who have played for Middlesex, their names being E. H. Bray, B. N. Bosworth-Smith, H. D. Watson, C. T. Studd, A. P. Douglas, M. R. Jardine, H. Reynolds, M. E. Pavri, and Ahsan-ul-Hak. Gloucestershire is represented by six players, viz., W. Troup, A. H. Newnham, F. M. Luce, and the brothers A. P., H. F., and C. E. Bateman-Champain. Hampshire has two representatives in J. G. Greig and F. W. D. Quinton, and Sussex, Essex, Surrey, and Lancashire one each in K. O. Goldie, W. M. Turner, H. S. Bush, and H. C. John. The Universities are represented by the following old Blues :—M. R. Jardine, H. D. Watson, J. B. Wood, and L. P. Collins (Oxford), and C. T. Studd, E. H. Bray, and C. W. Foley (Cambridge). The last-named has, however, quite given up the game not having played since 1896. Apart from these players there are the following who have not so far taken part in first-class cricket but most of whom would quickly rise to the front rank if given the opportunity :—C. Wigram, J. D. Guise, S. R. Higwell, E. B. T. Studd, R. H. Dewing, S. D. Pears, A Edgington, C. H. Richards, R. D. Richmond, H. Cheetham, F. J. Portman, G. H. S. Fowke, C. H. Giffard, R. L. Ricketts, M. D. Wood, J. T. Weatherby, A. H. W. Bentinck, G. A. Akers-Douglas, E. B. Mathew-Lannowe, and the native crack players Ali Hasan, Jayram, Baloo, Banda, Armitham, Seshachari, Narayana Row, Bhasker, Shivshankar, Mistri, Meherhomji, Bulsara, and Mehta. Our English visitors, as already announced in our columns, sail on the 24th instant, and will arrive in Bombay on the 15th November. In every Presidency and Province they will meet representative teams at least equal to them in all round strength, and on the whole we are rather inclined to think that the tour will be a greater success than if the Authentics had brought out a side which included such players as E. Smith, B. T. T. Bosanquet, P. F. Warner, L. C. H. Palairet, C. B. Fry, and others whose names were mentioned in connection with the tour a few months ago. A team which included such giants in the game would have obviously out-classed all Indian teams, with the exception of an all India eleven. The side that has actually been chosen, although it does not look very formidable on paper, is at least a stronger batting side than most local critics are willing to admit. Chinnery, Hollins, Williams, Clayton, Headlam, and Key, the captain, are all dangerous batsmen any one of whom are likely to make a century against the best bowling in India.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES the Viceroy and Lady Curzon returned to Simla on Monday afternoon, after spending two days as Mashobra.

THE receipts from the income-tax in Bengal for the past year, after deducting Rs. 2,13,398 for expenses, was Rs. 54,43,337.

WE regret to hear of the death of Major C. E. Mardall, Military Accounts Department, who died at Ootacamund of abscess of liver.

COLONEL DEANE, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is now making a short tour in the Dhagan Valley.

ANTHRAX is reported to have broken out in the Viceregal stables at Dehra, but the Bodyguard lines are not affected. Prompt measures have been taken to check the disease.

THE Amir of Kabul held a Durbar on the 10th September, the anniversary of the assumption by his father of the religious title which constituted him the Defender of Islam.

COCAINE habit is growing rapidly in Calcutta, and during the year 101 licences were issued for the sale of that drug. The habit seems to be making but little progress in the districts.

THEIR Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan have sent a donation of yen 1,000 for the relief of the families of those who were killed by the recent eruption on the island of Torijima.

THE net revenue from Excise in Bengal during the past year shows an increase of Rs. 3,75,000 over the figures of the preceding year, and is the largest on record, every head showing an increase, except those of rum and beer.

IN the great earthquake which occurred in Kashgar on the 22nd August there died from the fall of a roof a man once well-known as exercising a marked influence in the country. This was Mahmud, who was Hakim Beg of Kashgar during the Amir Yakub Beg's time. Several of his sons and relations were crushed to death with him. Mahmud was still a most influential man in the Kashgar District, in spite of Chinese domination over the people.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 7th was 783, giving a death-rate of 52·46 per annum per thousand, as against 59·16 in the corresponding period of last year, and 54·96 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 81 died from fevers; 112, plague; 1, small-pox; 15, measles; 2, cholera; 5, leprosy; 61, phthisis; 58, diseases of the nervous system; 177, affections of the respiratory organs; 50, diarrhœa; 27, dysentry; 31, still-born; 90, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain 30, Brahmins 32, Lingaet 0, Bhattia 4, Hindu of other caste 378, Hindu low caste 106, Musalman 179, Parsee 29, Jew 8, Native Christian 12, Eurasian 2, European 3, Negro-African 2, Buddhist 0, other unknown castes 0. The total number of births was 415 as against 386 in the corresponding period of last year, and 303 the average over the past five years.

FINLAND AND ITS PEOPLE.

A NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE WON AND LOST.

FINLAND is associated in the average British mind with thick-ribbed ice, fogs, salt fish, and timber. In point of fact, the remote corner of Europe styled by its people Suomi, is in the van of modern progress, and nowhere is the triumph of human will over an ungenerous nature more conspicuous. The whole country, with an area equal to that of Great Britain, Holland, and Belgium combined, is one granite rock. The interior is a maze of fathomless lakes; the coast line bristles with islands which in thick weather are death-traps to an approaching vessel. The climate of Finland is as unpropitious as its soil. The southern shore is washed by a belated ramification of the Gulf Stream, which encounters the icy blasts from the neighbouring Pole and produces a rainfall of tropical violence. For half the year winter holds the land in an iron grip and blocks its ports to commerce, in spite of drawbacks which would have stereotyped an inferior race in the hunting and patriarchal stage of development, the Finns have attained a degree of civilization unknown in the sunny south. Their forests, covering sixty-four per cent of the Grend Duchy's area, are exploited with the aid of steam and water power, and supply us with the bulk of our timber and raw material for the manufacture of paper. Agriculture is a declining industry, for the farmer too often finds the fruit of prolonged labour destroyed by a night's frost; and Finland depends for existence on imported grain. But stock-raising has been introduced to fill the vacuum. The moist climate and the crust of fertile detritus which covers the solid rock afford unrivalled pasturage. Dairy-farming is pursued on the factory system with all the lights of science; and the British breakfast-table displays a yearly larger proportion of Finnish butter imported by way of Denmark. The power afforded by the torrents which seek the sea from the inland lakes is utilized in the manufacture of cotton; iron and steel goods of all descriptions are turned out in increasing quantity. To Finnish granite quarries St. Petersburg owes the noble quays and the stupendous edifices which successive Tsars have reared in defiance of the treacherous soil beneath. Finland has more railways in proportion to its population than France; its inland waters are ploughed by well-appointed steamers, telephones are almost universal, and link the remotest townlets with the capital.

A NORTHERN NAPLES.

Helsingfors is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. It encircles a land-locked bay, guarded by the frowning island fortress, Sweaborg, which proved too hard a nut to crack for the allied squadrons in 1854. Broad boulevards, lined with buildings whose design is worthy of close study by our London architects, splendid shops, electric tramways and lighting in profusion—such are some of the features which this town of 100,000 inhabitants presents to the infrequent tourist. A stranger, lounging in the trim gardens of Helsinfors' hub the Parade, radient with the unearthly beauty of a northern twilight, might almost imagine himself transported to Southern Italy on an enchanted carpet. Nor are the environs of Helsingfors less delightful. The cost is a Dædalus of pine-clap islands, each showing the roofs of one or two chalet-like villas which serve as summer retreats to the townsfolk. Three parks, one of which contains a zoological collection, are open to the public. They are kept up from the profits of the monopoly of the sale of spirits which is here regulated by the Municipality. The material advance of Finland is accompanied by a growth in intellectual life which is not always associated with a high standard of comfort. Its centre is the Helsingfors University which is attended by 2,000 youths and maidens. For the Finns have solved the woman's rights questions by granting to both sexes absolute equality in all matters outside the realms of politics and religion. The Press, hampered as it is by Russian censorship, is a veritable power in the land; and learned societies are as plentiful as booksellers' shops. On all sides one sees evidence of vigorous civic life, and education calculated to implant lofty ideals of public and private duty.

These marvels, writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," have been wrought within a long lifetime by the free play which has hitherto been conceded to the inherited faculties of the Finnish race. Trained in the stern school of adversity, condemned to struggle with an unfavourable environment, it has developed the same stubborn perseverance which has made our own happier islands the centre of a world-shadowing Empire. The Finn is warm-hearted; slow to act and think; tenacious of love and hate, brave, honest, and peaceable. The long, dark nights of the northern winter have given him a degree of gravity which renders humour incomprehensible. He is, indeed, apt to take himself and his affairs too seriously, and to be over sensitive to external criticism—a failing which one sees in all communities whose culture is of recent date.

THE INCOMPREHENSIBLE FINN.

A race so richly endowed deserves to be better known in England, but sooth to say its habitat has few attractions as a tourist resort. The journey thither is long and costly, and the scenery with all its wild beauty is apt to become monotonous. The lake-region covering a tenth of the total area of Finland is perhaps the most interesting, but even here the traveller is more enthralled by the skill with which the steersman threads the intricate channels than by the endless panorama of rocky islands and hills covered with solemn pines which is unfolded by his steamer's course. Nor are the people easy of access to foreigners. Swedish is understood by the upper classes; but seven-eights of the inhabitants speak naught but Finnish, a language of high complexity, akin to the Magyar, but utterly unlike any other European tongue. The fishing so loudly trumpeted by certain English organs of sport is no longer attractive. For the last year or two the 50lb. salmon and the trout of 20lb. have failed to make their appearance. In fact, the waters which can be reached with a modicum of comfort have been cruelly overfished, and the netting carried out at their embouchures is excessive. Good sport can still be had in the eastern districts by him who is content to live on stony rye cake and raw fish, and to brave mosquitoes and the serried battalions of creeping things which people the Finnish peasant's bed. When, in addition to these drawbacks, he finds whisky prohibited by law and thin Medoc selling at 3s. 6d. a pint, the most ardent disciple of Walton will probably regret that he has wandered so far from his cherished haunts.

IMPERIAL MAGNANIMITY AND ITS AFTERTHOUGHT.

There are other conditions at work to render Finland unattractive to the British visitor. The Boer war has produced an outburst of Anglophobia. Finlanders see in the destruction of the South African oligarchies an augury of the loss of their own loved independence; and they believe it to be menaced by the giant empire with which their destinies are linked. It is impossible to understand the true bearings of the Russo-Finnish quarrel without seeking the lights of history. Its geographical position made the land for centuries a bone of contention between two powerful neighbours—Russia and Sweden. At the commencement of last century it was a province of the latter kingdom, but enjoyed autonomy with a cumbrous system of representation in four several estates which it possessed in common with other Scandinavian countries. Now, it was the settled policy of Peter the Great and his successors to wrest Finland from Sweden, and thus to guard St. Petersburg from that which is styled the geographical enemy. This ambition was gratified when the understanding arrived at between Napoleon and the Tsar Alexander I. at Tilsit enabled them to recast the map of Europe without the smallest regard for their brethren born in the purple. Under one of the provisions of this treasherous peace the Russian legions overran Finland, in spite of the heroic resistance of its scanty population. Deserted by their imbecile sovereign, they yielded after two campaigns; and by the Treaty of Frederikshamn in 1809 Finland was delivered over by Sweden to the tender mercies of Alexander. He was then dominated by one of the fits of liberal enthusiasm which afterwards led him to attempt so much on behalf of Poland.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENC .)

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE EVACUATED.

RESTORED TO CHINA.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Manchuria, south of the Liao River, has been restored to the Chinese to-day in accordance with the Manchurian agreement.

[A great deal of anxiety was caused during March last year with regard to the convention as to Manchuria which Russia tried to impose upon China. The "Times" correspondent at Peking urged that this convention would give Russia a privileged position, permitting her to set up a military occupation of Western China. Count Von Bulow stated to the Reichstag that since China had not yet effected a full settlement with the Powers it was to the interest of the Powers to see thatChina as debtor did not give away too much in " Frandeur creditorum.' In this connection the refusal of the Russian Minister at Peking to support the demands agreed to by all the other Powers for the punishments of the provincial officials, whose guilt in regard to massacres had been proved, assumed a sinister significance. The demands had been limited, in deference to the desire of America, Japan, and Russia, to the infliction of the capital penalty in ten cases, and of perpetual exile in fifteen cases, in respect of the murder of at least 240 Europeans, besides many thousands of native converts. Russia had agred in principle to this, but her Minister suddenly refused to support the demands above referred to. It was officially reported (19th) that Russia had agreed to eliminate the clause granting her exclusive privileges in Mongolia and Turkestan, and to modify other clauses, largely owing to the assistance afforded to China by Great Britain, America, and Japan. All the Viceroys, except Li Hung Chang and the Viceroy of Shan-Kan, vigorously protested against the signing of the convention, nevertheless, and finally this induced the court to refuse Russia's demand. The Yang-tse-Kiang Viceroys, Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung were mainly responsible for this bold initiative, and they proposed to the court (April 2nd) that the Manchuria agreement should be incorporated in the general peace negotiation. An announcement was made (3rd)that since it appeared that the agreement,"instead of serving as open testimony of Russia's friendly sentiments towards China, might involve her in various difficulties, Russia does not in any way insist upon the conclusion of any such agreement, and even renounces all possible negotiations in the matter."]

OVERLAND TO CHINA.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

ARRANGING THE SERVICE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

A conference of representatives of European Railways was held at Paris yesterday to consider the arrangements for a service by the new overland route to China via the Siberian Railway.

THE NORTH CHINA RAILWAY.

RUSSIA AND THE NEUCHWANG SECTION.

RESTORATION AGREED UPON.

The agreement to restore the Kinchan Neuchwang section of the Northern Railway to China by Russia has been signed at Shan Hai Kwan.

THE KAISER AND THE BOER GENERALS.

RECEPTION THAT FAILED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The semi-Official Journal "Nord Deutsche" states that the Kaiser on the 18th Sept. intimated to the Boer Generals that he was prepared to receive them provided they refrained from Anti-British agitation in Germany. An introduction was arranged through the British Embassy. The Generals agreed, but on the 6th October they intimated that they had changed their minds. They objected to asking for an audience and desired to be summoned. The Kaiser thereupon decided not to receive them.

LONDON, October 9.

Newspapers approve the correct decision of the Emperor regarding the Generals which will prevent Anglophobes throwing on British policy the odium attaching to their disappointment.

THE RETURN OF THE BOER DELEGATES.

GOVERNMENT AND MR. FISCHER.

The Boer delegates Fischer, Wolmarans, and Wessels wish to return to South Africa. There is no difficulty in the case of Wolmarans and Wessels, but the authorities are unwilling to grant a passport to Fischer who has come to London to endeavour to arrange matters.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The Japanese loan has been largely applied for. It is understood that the loan has already been well covered.

THE DRAYTON-GRANGE SCANDAL.

THE COMMISSION'S FINDING.

TRANSPORT UNDULY OVERCROWDED.

The Commission at Melbourne to enquire into the alleged overcrowding of the Drayton Grange finds that the vessel was unduly overcrowded, and that the medical stores were quite inadequate. The Commission declares that the Durban authorities were chiefly to blame.

SOUTH AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

PERMIT SYSTEM ABOLISHED.

Persons landing at Durban no longer require permits.

THE CHINA OPIUM TRADE.

DENOUNCED BY THE PRIMATE.

A meeting of the society for the suppression of the opium trade has been held at Lambeth, the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and stigmatised the trade as a blot on the English name and an injustice to China.

THE COAL STRIKE IN AMERICA.

MINERS' DETERMINED ATTITUDE.

Mitchell, the leader of the miners, declares that fifty mass meetings have adopted a resolution declaring that the whole of the Federal Army will not compel the miners to return to work.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

FRENCH COLLIERS' DISPUTE.

GENERAL STRIKE ORDERED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The French Miners National Committee have organised a general strike beginning to-morrow.

THE MACEDONIAN REVOLT.

INSURRECTION SPREADING.

A GENERAL RISING.

The Agent of the Macedonian Committee at Sofia telegraphs that there is a general insurrection in eleven fresh districts between Uskut and Neverokop.

NEW VICEROY AT NANKING.

The Viceroy Chang Chi Tung has been transferred to Nanking.

[Chang Chi Tung has been well spoken of by Europeans who have come in contact with him. Although he was an opponent of the late Li Hung Chang, and was not favourable to progressive ideas or to foreigners his opinions have latterly undergone some change. In 1880 he achieved distinction by his denunciation of Chung How's treaty with Russia. He was formerly Viceroy of the Liang Kiang provinces—Kiangsi, Kiangsu, and Anhui. In 1889 he appeared as the exponent of the views of the Chinese School in connection with the projected Han kow-Peking railway, in opposition to Li Hung Chang, over whom he obtained a triumph. He was, however, soon after transferred from Nanking to Wouchang where he has been Viceroy for about thirteen years. His administration has been characterised by honesty and efficiency. In 1897 he published a volume of "Essays on Exhortations to Study," in which he showed the imperative necessity for China to change her methods. It was a complete volte face on his part and made a great sensation. The Emperor read the work and distributed forty copies of it with his own hands. It was the first impulse he received to induce him to take up the question of reform. Chang Chi Tung is strongly opposed to the opium traffic which he declares is debasing the Chinese people.]

THE ASSOUAN DAM.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

The inauguration of the Assouan Dam is fixed for the 9th December. The Khedive, the Duke of Connaught, and four hundred distinguished guests will be present.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener sails on the 15th instant. He spends three weeks in Egypt, visiting Khartoum. He re-embarks on board the Egypt on the 19th November for Bombay. He gives evidence on the 14th instant before the War Enquiry Commission which is now sitting and of which the proceedings are private.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN KENSIT.

RESULT OF A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

STABBED AT BIRKENHEAD.

The noted anti-ritualist John Kensit was severely stabbed in the forehead after a lecture at Birkenhead on the 27th September and died to-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" telegraphing on the 7th inst. says :—

Mr. John Kensit was brutally wounded at Birkenhead on September 25. Pneumonia supervened and he died in hospital to-day.

[Mr. John Kensit was entirely known to fame by his agitation against Ritualism in the Church of England. This agitation he carried to extremes, going to the length of leading disturbances in churches where advanced ritual was practised. Among other "protests" by which he distinguished himself was his public opposition last year to the appointment of Dr. Winnington Ingram as Bishop of London. Mr. Kensit was supported in his crusade by his son Mr. John Kensit (junior). who was recently committed to prison for contempt of court by a Liverpool magistrate before whom he was charged for the part he had taken in a demonstration. Numerous petitions for his release have been signed and meetings held to protest against what has been described as an attack on free speech, and the fatal assault on Mr. Kensit appears to have been the outcome of one of these meetings.]

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

DUTIES OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

SOLDIERS RECOMMENDED FOR RAILWAY WORK.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The report of the Committee, comprising Colonel G. F. Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonels H. Lysons and A. W. Allen, and Mr. N. Priestley, which recently sat here to consider the question in India in railway duties is published. The Committee point out the need which is liable to arise for additional trained railway men in case of any general mobilisation, and observe that one line alone would need nearly 2,400 extra subordinates. As it is unlikely that civilians could be spared on such an occasion it is proposed to train soldiers when they can be spared from their regiments, such men to be willing to take up railway work on obtaining their discharge. The Committee recommend that soldiers under railway training or when called out for duty on railway should be treated as on duty, and should receive full military pay, including ration money and extra messing allowance as if on furlough. This should be provided by the Government. They should further receive from the railway to which they are attached :—(1) As guards and firemen while under training Rs. 40 monthly, and if employed after training a further sum of Rs. 15 monthly as mileage allowance. (2.) As station-masters and assistant station-masters while under training Rs. 55 monthly, and if employed after training the pay of the appointment they fill subject to a minimum of Rs. 55. The Committee do not advice training soldiers as drivers, as for this a long apprenticeship is necessary, and firmen can fill vacancies as drivers if trained men are available to take their places as firemen. The Committee advice that only men with three years still to serve with the colours should be selected for training, and then only those of good character and possessing at least third class education certificates. They advise that as many men should be trained as regiments can spare and as railways can take, and that the railways should grant certificates of compentency, the men to be placed entirely at the disposal of the line during their training, and to be located away from barracks. The time to be occupied in training to be generally towelve months for firemen and eight months for such traffic duties as those of guards and station-masters. The Committee reject as unworkable the proposals made by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway for training the whole company under a captain and two subalterns in railway working.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

PROGRAMME OF TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The following are the dates between which the Police Commission will be at the various stations on their coming tour. They hold sittings where not otherwise stated :—

Gauhati, 28th October to 1st November ; Dacca, 2nd to 7th ; Calcutta, 8th to 13th; Bhagalpur, to visit the Police School, on the 14th; Calcutta, 15th to 25th ; Cuttack, 26th to 28th; Calcutta, 29th to 1st December; Patna, 2nd and 3rd ; Benares, 4th and 5th; Allahabad, 6th to 12th ; Lucknow, 13th to 17th ; Agra 18th to 21st ; Jubbulpore, 22nd and 23rd.

There is no truth in the report that the Viceroy proposes to address the Police Commission in Simla as in the case of the Education Commission.

THE WAR INQUIRY.

PRESS TO BE EXCLUDED.

LORD ELGIN'S "EXTRAORDINARY FOLLY."

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 7th instant, states :—

Lord Elgin, President of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the recent war in South Africa, has decided to exclude the Press which is indignant. The "Daily Chronicle" describes it as an "extraordinary folly." The Ministerial organs are silent.

THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

REGENERATION OF THE STATE.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables :—

Two remarkable articles have appeared in the "Times," in which the writer states that the State of Hyderabad must be regenerated and must regenerate itself if possible.

THE OXFORD AUTHENTICS' TEAM.

The Oxford Authentics sail for India on the 24th October, and play three matches in Calcutta at Christmastide.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF ST. HELENA.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" writing on the 7th, says :—

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Armitage Sterndale, C.M.G., Governor of St. Helena.

[His Excellency Robert Armitage Sterndale, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., had been Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Chief Justice of St. Helena since 1897. He was born on the 30th June, 1839, the 4th son of M. W. H. Sterndale of Ashford, Derby. He was educated privately, and came out to India in 1856. He volunteered for service in the Indian Mutiny and helped to raise and served with a body of horse in the Central Provinces. He was afterwards lieutenant in the local regiment of the Behar Station Guards, Nations Nujeebs, 2nd Batt, Bengal Military Police, and received the Mutiny medal. In 1859 he entered the Central Provinces Commission, and in 1864 was appointed to the Financial Department. He retired from India in 1890. He was acting Governor of St. Helena for six months in 1895, and received the Jubilee decoration of 1897 in which year he was appointed to the Governorship of the Island. The large number of Boer prisoners of war who have been confined in St. Helena during the past two and a half years spoke well of him. Mr. Sterndale had written a number of books which included Seonee or Camp Life in the Satpuras ; The Afghan Knife ; Turkey and India ; Denizens of the Jungles ; and the Mammalia of British India and Ceylon.]

DEATH OF AN OFFICER FROM ENTERIC.

SIMLA, October 9.

Lieut. L. Porter, 11th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, died at Jhansi yesterday from enteric.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

A further decrease of 49,342 took place in the numbers under famine relief last week, thus reducing the numbers in receipt of Government assistance in India to 205,151.

Nineteen thousand persons left the relief works in the Bombay Presidency.

FLOODS AT MANGAPATNAM,

RAILWAY TRAFFIC BLOCKED,

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

Heavy rains have again caused floods in the neighbourhood of Mangapatnam, washing away the diversion at the scene of the recent accident.

The mails from Bombay, due in Madras this morning, are not expected to arrive until this evening.

The English mails, which leave Madras to-night, will have to be transhipped at the diversion.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

Major Peyton has been appointed Second-in-Command of the 7th Bombay Lancers

Lieutenant-Colonel Sandback, R. E., has been posted, as Commanding Royal Engineers, to the Narbudda District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh, 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, proceeds home shortly to command the 20th regimental district.

Lieutenant Faure Field joins the Staff Corps, Bombay Command.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of Sept. 1900 was Rs. 9,77,40,000 September, 1901, Rs. 16,17,62,000 ; Sept 1902; Rs. 15,18,58,000.

MANY of our readers will be interested to learn that the comic operetta "The Mahatma," by "The Subaltern" and Major T. H. Bairnsfather, which, it will be remembered, was very successfully produced in Lahore and Simla in 1898, has been accepted by a London manager, who has purchased the right of production in London and the provinces for three years. It may be noted that only the English rights of the operatta have been secured, and the score and libretto can still be obtained for production in India.

A GOOD shooting story from the moors of Scotland is told by the "Liverpool Post". Among a large party was a certain elderly professor, whose skill with his gun was hardly equal to the profundity of his intellect. Suddenly, a heavy storm of rain came on, and as there was no shelter on the moor the shooters got thoroughly drenched through. At least, all but one suffered—the professor! He had mysteriously disappeared when the rain came on, and he did not rejoin the party until the sun was shining once again. To the amazement of the others, the erudite one was as dry as a bone. The others, drenched and disgusted, inquired of him how it was he had escaped a wetting, "Directly the rain came on," replied the professor, "I went off by myself, stripped off all my clothes, and sat on them until the storm was over!"

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

POONA, Oct. 9.

The clashing of the dates of the Harris Football Tournament and the Poona Races has detracted greatly this year from the interest usually taken in the competition, though quite the usual number of teams entered for the contest.

Two matches were played this morning. The first was between the Warwickshires and the R. F. A from Kirkee, the former having been victors in the match against the R. A. from Colaba.

The game was well contested from start to finish, both sides playing in capital style. Though repeated attempts were made neither side was able to score in the first half. With the change of sides the Warwicks began pressing, and, soon after starting, the outside right got near enough to send in a shot which went wide. A counter attack followed, but the left wing soon had the ball back, and a good attempt to head it in was saved by the Gunners' goal-keeper. The Warwicks were quickly at it again ding dong, and at last netted the ball. The Gunners very nearly equalised almost immediately after their forwards getting up well, but a Warwickshire back cleared in time. Returning to the attack the Warwicks once more found the net and scored another goal, thus winning the match by three goals to nil.

The second match was between the Royal Scots and the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, which had been held over from yesterday on account of rain, and was played at Ghorpurie. The game was somewhat one-sided, the superior combination of the Scots pinning their opponents to their own territory during the greater part of the time. The Oxfords made several good attempts but were invariably frustrated the opposing forwards generally giving them warm time. The Royal Scots won by four goals to nil.

LATER.

The third match in connection with the Harris Football Tournament was played between the Cheshire Regiment and the West Yorkshires. Both the teams were old antagonists, who had met previously not only in the Bombay Tournament but also in Poona, since they tied on Tuesday last. Both sides played well. The passing was a feature of the game and the backing was excellent. The Cheshires became the aggressors from the start but were unable to get through in spite of the splendid play of their forwards. Once or twice the Yorks retaliate, and gave their goal-keeper a warm time of it, but their backs always cleared safely. The first period ended without scoring.

The second period was more interesting. After re-starting the Cheshire outside-right had an opening, but he bungled his shot and went over the posts. Returning to attack the goal-keeper saved his charge very cleverly Two more attacks by the Cheshires were again spoiled by the shots going wide. The Yorkshires pulled themselves together, and with a combined rush by their forwards led and got well into the opposite territory, where want of proper backing led to their overthrow. In retaliation the Cheshires rushed their goal and scored the first goal for their side. The Yorks were not long in having their revenge. After a sharp scrimmage the ball was sent in to the net. The game was now equal but a foul against the Cheshires for bumping just outside twelve yards of the line gave Yorks a footing that was very disconcerting. The Cheshires, however, cleared safely, but the passing was superior and was brought to the other end of the field.

An extra time of twenty minutes was given. In the first half of the new period the Cheshires scored a goal. The Yorks were unable to increse their score. The Cheshires won by two goals to one.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Command Headquarters the following movements in relief will be carried out :—

1st Bombay Lancers, by route march, from Poona to Deesa, marching from Poona on the 21st instant. One squadron for duty at Rajkote will be detached at Baroda.

3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, by route march, from Sirur to Poona, marching from the former station so as to arrive at Poona on the morning of the 21st instant.

THE DELHI HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FINALS DECIDED.

The first of the matches in connection with the Delhi Durbar Hockey Tournament was played here to-day on the Gymkhana ground between the 16th and the 17th Bombay Infantry. Originally five teams were entered, but two of these have since been scratched, namely, "B" team of the 7th Bombay Pioneers and the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

The match during the first half was well contested, neither side being able to achieve anything.

In the second period the 17th quite walked round their opponents and scored four goals.

The finals now lie between "A" team of the 7th Bombay Pioneers and the 17th Bombay Infantry

BOXING AT COLABA.

THE Gymnasium School at Colaba was crowded last night, when, by permission of Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K. C. M. G., D. S. O., a series of boxing contests took place. The programme opened with a three round exhibition bout between Private O'Brien, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and Gunner Workman, 30th Company, R. G. A., after which Gunner Innes, 76th Company, R. G. A., met Private Field, 2nd Connaught Rangers, in a six round contest for light weights. Innes had rather the better of the first three rounds, after which Field forced the fight, and in the fifth round Innes gave up. Next came the event of the evening—the contest for the Heavy Weight Championship of India. The combatants were Gunner J. Moir, R. G. A., the holder, and Lce.-Corpl. Devine, 2nd Connaught Rangers. The contest was a fifteen round, one, but Moir, who had the best of matters from the start, knocked his opponent out in the fourth round and won the fight. After a short interval there was a comic boxing bout between Mr. W. Tyler and Private Walker, 2nd Oxford L. I., which proved very amusing. The six round contest for catch-weights between Private Woolnough, 2nd Oxford L. I. and Gunner, Jones, 76th Co., R. G. A., resulted in a win for the last named, Woolnough giving up in the second round. The last item on the programme was a six round middle weight contest between Gunner Robson, 60th Co., R. G. A., and Drummer Regan, 2nd Connaught Rangers. The latter was cautioned for opening his fists, but continued to do so, with the result that the referee stopped the fight in the second round, and awarded it to Robson. A detailed report shall appear to-morrow.

ONE is inclined to wonder if the Customs officer at Dover who has discovered that the hunch of a poor hunchback was made of 17 1-2lb. of tobacco was the hero of the generous warning which was conveyed to another smuggler. This smuggle was walking away from the Custom-house having safely passed his examination, when it was observed how gingerly he moved, and how his top hat oscillated gently upon his head. Cigars piled upon the head do not, indeed, cause the hat to grip more securely. "Mind," called the official after him —but was this cynicism rather than friendliness?— "mind how you go round the corner!"

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE BOER GENERALS IN HOLLAND.

THE RESULT OF THE WAR.

SPEECH BY BOTHA.

COLOMBO, Oct. 9.

In a speeach at Rotterdam Botha stated that 20,000 Boer women and children were dead on account of the South African war, that 4,000 men were killed in battle, and 16,000 wounded. The majority of the latter were incapable of working for subsistence and he pleaded for funds to relieve his poor and helpless fellow subjects.

He thanked the Dutch for having so kindly received "our dear President Kruger."

Delarey spoke on behalf of the burghers who, by the war, had lost their farms and live stock.

The "Winer Tagblatt, a German political organ states that the Boer Generals are anxious to secure the British Government's permission for Kruger to return to Africa.

THE PROPOSED MORTGAGE BANK.

The negotiations of the Boers to establish a Dutch Mortgage Bank in South Africa for the purpose of advancing small loans to burghers have proved fruitless.

THE CAPE CONSTITUTION.

THE SUSPENSION DEBATE.

During the discussion of Merriman's resolution denouncing the movement for the suspension of the Cape Constitution, the mover applauded the courage and firmness of Sir Gordon Sprigg in the latter's struggle for the maintenance of the autonomous privileges of Cape Colony.

Dewaal, the secretary of the Afrikander Bond, while condemning martial-law said the Afrikanders were satisfied to live under the British flag. They desired to promote the federation of the British Colonies in South Africa and were averse to any division of territory on racial lines.

John Laing, who belongs to the Progressive party, said in view of the unreasoning spirit which prevailed he would hesitate to arrive at the conclusion that the suspension of the Constitution might not yet be necessary.

Colonel F. Schermbrucker, a Dutchman, made a speech in warm defence of Lord Milner and his policy.

Colonel Crewe, member for Griqualand, East Holly, declared that Sir Gordon Sprigg had brought disgrace up himself for not having defended Lord Milner against the attacks of Merriman and others, and also stood condemned because since the House met he had not once raised his voice in denunciation of the rebellion that had occurred in the Colony.

Merriman's resolution was carried.

The Royal Commission appointed to review the sentences passed on rebels by military courts during the war have presented their first list of recommendations.

They propose the immediate release from gaol of 115 persons who were convicted of treasonable acts.

SIR EDMUND BARTON IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sir Edmund Barton was entertained at two banquets at Vancouver and Victoria in British Columbia The Federal Premier's allusions to the subject of alien immigration restriction and to a white Australia evoked intense enthusiasm on both occasions.

QUEEN OF THE BELGIAN'S DEATH.

KING LEOPOLD AND HIS DAUGHTER.

The Australian papers writing of the painful incident in connection with the Queen of the Belgian's death, state that the Princess on arrival at Spa, where the remains were lying, went at once to the Mortuary Chamber. King Leopold arrived shortly after and insisted on grounds of old family differences that the Princess should leave the Chamber before he entered.

Princess Clementine, with sisterly sympathy, induced her sister to leave and accompanied her across the Park to where her carriage was waiting. Princess Stephanie in the meantime was sobbing bitterly.

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

PROTESTS AGAINST PERSECUTION.

The latest number of the "Roumanian Bulletin' issued in London to protest against the injustices to which Jews are subjected in Roumania, contains several interesting letters from prominent Englishmen who deplore the persecution.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Marquis of Ripon express deep sympathy with the suffering Jews.

Mr. Chamberlain in an eloquent epistle says the Jewish people are among the most loyal subjects of the States in which they find a home and the impolicy of acts of persecution in such a case almost exceeds its cruelty.

FIRE AT WEDDING FESTIVITIES.

MANY DEATHS.

While four hundred persons were present at a wedding dance in a barn at Melba, near Warsaw, some hay was set on fire and the flames spread rapidly. Many were burned to death and others crushed in the mad rush made for the doors. The bride was one of the victims.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES INDIGO.

THE final forecast of the Indigo crop of 1902 in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh states :—

Area.—The crop statement, in which the indigo area is returned, will be due in December next; hence the area returned in this forecast is an estimate based on the preliminary statements received from the village accountants in June last and on the return published by the Irrigation Department up to the end of July. The total area thus arrived at amounts to 93,154 acres as compared with 103,990 acres in last year, showing a decrease of 45 per cent. Compared with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years the decline amounts to 70 per cent. In each case. The area sown with indigo since 1896 is given below to show the extent to which the cultivation of this crop has suffered by the fall of prices :—

Years.	Acres.	Years.	Acres.
1896	436,601	1900	262,175
1897	379,039	1901	168,990
1898	240,418	1902	93,154
1899	231,400		

Condition.—There has been no material change in the prospects of the crop as reported in the first forecast issued in July last. The late commencement of the rains stunted the growth of the plant, which was further retarded in places by the continuous rain of July. The dry weather during August was, however, favorable and the produce of dye is reported to have been satisfactory. In the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions the crop is estimated at about 65 per cent. of the normal ; in the rest of the province it varies from 75 to 90 per cent.

Outturn.—The yield of indigo dye is estimated at 14,944 factory maunds, as detailed below as compared with 28,352 maunds reported last year, and is 48 per cent below the last years' estimate and 68 per cent. below the average estimated yield of the preceding five and ten years.

	Maunds
Doab	8,379
Benares	6,565

THE "Pioneer" hears from Kohat that there has been some trouble with Jagi tribesmen from across the Afghan border, who persist in encroaching on the grazing lands in the Upper Kurram. Last week they had a collision with a party of the Kurram Militia, who succeeded in driving them across the border, in spite of opposition shown by the armed tribesmen who were with the Jagi flocks and herds. There were a few casulties on either side.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE KELANTAN AFFAIR.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUT-DOOR SPORT

A FAMOUS CHESS CHAMPION.

PARIS, SEPT. 18.

ALL the French papers this morning comment on the news from Siam and the reported occupation of Kelantan. The "Eclair" considers that the situation in Siam is becoming more alarming every day : "It may be," it adds, "that events will hasten the settlement of the Siamese Question." In support of this opinion it quotes reports sent from Saigon by an informant whose situation it describes as being of a nature to lead to his being well-informed. This person thinks that the Siamese crisis has reached an exceptionally acute stage. He states that the Siamese Kingdom is in the midst of a revolution, and expatiates on the provocation given to France by Siam and on the activity of the British, who are, he says, trying to make capital out of the disturbed state of the country, and also on the importance of intervention by Japan. Putting these statements and the despatch about the occupation of Kelantan together, the "Eclair" opines that the seizure of Siam has begun. "Such an event" it concludes, "is fraught with consequences. The Siamese question requires an immediate solution." The "Figaro" says:—The occupation of Kelantan is by now certain. Much importance should not be attached to the contentions which the English try to advance in regard to a fact which they at first denied. The 300 Sikhs who, they say, are going to serve as bodyguard to the Sultan, and do not belong to the army, are the convenient instruments of a policy which endeavours to save appearances by grasping realities. The Sultan of Kelantan need not worry himself. He will be well guarded and if his suzerain, the King of Siam, asks him for explanations, his guard will answer for him. That does not concern us directly. The Anglo-French convention of January 15, 1896, continues the "Figaro" leaves Great Britain free to act in Malacca with the same right as we do on the banks of the Mekong, but since we are conducting negotiations with Siam we have the right to point out to that country that the unfriendly act which it has been pretending for years to believe us guilty of has come from the very quarter in which it flattered itself that it possessed defenders against ourselves. We have the right to require from it that it should not have two weights and two measures, and that it should not rise up with less energy against a clearly established aggression than against hypothetical menaces. From the Anglo-French point of view that is the only moral of the incident, but M. Delcasse will not fail to make the most advantageous use of it that is possible in his forthcoming interviews with the Siamese negotiators. The "Echo de Paris" says:—"The occupation of Kelantan at the end of the Malay Peninsula cannot have great importance for Siam or France from the strategical or colonial point of view. From the political point of view it would create a precedent dangerous for ourselves should it be absolutely confirmed and maintained. The British have, indeed, pledged themselves to respect Siam's integrity, and the occupation, even if disguised, of a province, situated, though it may be, at the extremity of the Siamese Empire, and only nominally under the sovereignty of the Sultan, would be an absolute breach of the pledges given.

While in England there is traceable a tendency to regard the present devotion to sport as a something not wholly good for national development, there is in France aconstant upward movement in the direction of more out-of-door pursuits. It is hardly to be tabulated, yet in some recent statistics the fact is clearly to be seen. For instance, there is a great growth in the number of bicycles, for which, of course, the receipts from the *impot* form a ready barometer. In 1895, when the tax was first established, there were just over a quarter of a million velocipedes ; last year the numbers had risen to 1,106,768—nearly five times as many. Naturally there are more in and about Paris—that is, the Department of the Seine—than in the other departments. Now with the rise of the bicycle has come the depression of billiards. The diminution is very sensible, and is again ascertainable by statistics of inland revenue. A dozen years ago there were 96,000 tables being played on in France ; in Decemberr 1901, the number had dropped to 89,000. That means that, on an average, five hundred tables have been done away with a year; yet, one would hardly say that there was any danger of the game, of which Louis XIV. was so fond, dying out in France. Then the tax on cards played in clubs has also fallen off. The same tendency to diminish is seen in the receipts of the booksellers. Novels have not their old sale, and the Paris theatres have suffered, all from the same cause—the love of out-of-door sport. The Frenchman now, if he seeks to be modern in his tastes, is addicted to tennis, to bicycling, rowing, and all the sports that ones had their home exclusively on the other side of the Chinnel. Any evening one may see the youth of Paris engaging in the most active exercise, in running or in playing football, sometimes on stilts, on the gravelled space of ground between the two wings of the Louvre, and known as the Place du Carrousel. It is the Stadium of Paris. The automobile has no doubt given a more active and adventurous turn to the Frenchman ; it has given him a taste for exercise and travel. As an instance that he is overcoming his stay-at-home ways, one may mention that a ship, which is being fitted up as a steam-yacht for passengers after serving as a hospital-boat during the China campaign, will carry a large number of French people to the exhibition at Havre in November next. These things are certainly signs of the times.

M. Rosenthal, the chess champion, who has just died at Neuilly of a gastric affection, was, look at him as one might, a remarkable man. He had a tiny body, a strange pair of blazing black eyes, long grey hair that curled in his youth, and a capacious brain. The face was like the great Conde's in resembling the skeleton of a kestrel's head. Rosenthal came to Paris from Wilna to visit the Exhibition of 1867 and play at a chess tournament. He determined to stay. Many of the wealthy French Jews had then taken up chess as a pastime. Influencial personages wishing to perfect themselves, took lessons of Rosenthal, and spoke of him to financial and other friends, and to Prince Napoleon, who employed him to play with him nearly every evening at the Palais Royal. Rosenthal also became the Professor of Madrazo, the Painter, of M. Leo Golschmidt, of M. Tirard, future Prime Minister, and of M. Sadi Carnot. Tirard, in after years, as chess contributor to the "Republique Francaise," used to send the chess problems he had worked out with Rosenthal. Rosenthal could play (he sitting in one room and his opponents in others) eight or ten different games at the same time. He did not need any help to memory beyond the names of the players, which he spread, written on bits of paper, on a table before him. While playing he smoked cigarettes of orange Pekoe, which, he said, unlike tobacco, cleared the brain instead of clouding it. He came out the victor in the great Franco-Austrian tournament in 1876, on which occasion he directed the French players. At the 1900 Exhibition Rosenthal gained fresh laurels, and got up tournaments. He published a book about them and explained his opening moves and why he made them. This chess champion apparently took no pride in his victories or in his great acquaintances, most of whom had been his pupils. He had gentle manners and an unobtrusive bearing. He always managed to make his rivals good friends.

How is it that the same electors who in districts where landlords are powerful sign petitions in favour of convent schools go off and vote for anti-clerical candidates? The following story from the old province of Maine may help to clear up the mystery. A captain of dragoons named Courriet, spending a holiday at Corne, a market town near Angers, went out of his way to tell people all the contempt he felt for Republicans and Socialists—who are pretty numerous in the place. When the local section of the "Dames de France," a kind of exclusive Primrose League, resolved to petition the Government in favour of the convent schools, the captain's wife went round and laid the petition before working people for their signature. Owing to fear of the captain's spite and of his son, a sixth-form pupil at a Jesuits' college, many who would rather not have signed gave their names. A group of

Republicans and Socialists addressed a complaint to the Minister of War, protesting against the undue influence exercised by the captain in favour of the congregations. The signatures, according to French custom, were "legalised" by the Mayor. The other day Captain Courriet, accompanied by his son, both armed with heavy sticks, called on one of the signatories of the petition, the parish clerk, an old man of 70. He closed the door, and placed his son on guard. The heroic Captain then, producing a photograph of the protest sent to the War Office, asked him whether he admitted signing it. On the latter replying yes, the Nationalist officer spat in the old man's face and, threatening him with his cudgel, "slanged" him with every kind of barrack-room abuse. The old man, having recovered his breath, opened a window and his cries of murder brought the neighbours to the rescue, when the Captain beat a retreat.

A Nationalist paper has sent a special correspondent down to San Sebastian to ascertain M. Paul Deroulede's opinion about Colonel de Saint Remy's acquittal (the sentence of one day's imprisonment was on a minor count). The founder of the Patriotic League, after remarking that his words would astonish his friends, said he emphatically condemned the conduct of the Colonel, and he thought that the court-martial sentence had struck a death-blow to discipline, to military spirit, and to the Army. It is interesting to find M. Deroulede saying exactly the same thing on the case of Colonel de Saint Remy as the Socialist leader, M. Jaures. The Nationalist exile went on to say it will now be open to any soldier to refuse to fire on a mob or even on an enemy on pretext that his conscience forbids him to shed blood. The interviewer asked M. Deroulede how he reconciled these utterances with his own past conduct. M. Deroulede was convicted by the High Court of inciting the Army to commit a coup d'etat. M. Deroulede said he was prepared for that question. The two cases were quite different. He was afraid the people in office had taken such precautions that to dislodge them by legal means was impossible. When he pulled the bridle of General Roget's horse and asked him to march on the Elysee he expected the whole Army would fall in with his wish. The whole Army had a right to say a word on a matter of life and death to the country. He was against individual disobedience. Unfortunately, said M. Deroulede, the sentence of the court-martial is likely to make a military pronunciamiento more difficult than ever. If a General orders troops to march on the Elysee you may be sure that soldiers one after another will drop out of the ranks, and with the precedent of Colonel de Saint Remy's acquittal they know they will risk little.

The Radical papers publish extracts from Gambetta's speech in which he uttered the famous saying: "Clericalism, that is the enemy." This speech, which reads as if it referred to present circumstances, was delivered on the 4th of May, 1877, in the Chamber of Deputies, and ranks high, if only as a piece of eloquence. Twelve days later the President of the Republic, Marshal MacMahon, carried out is attempted Coup d'Etat of the 16th of May by dissolving a newly elected Chamber. Gambetta got wind of what was preparing, and he knew that Gambetta was entirely under the influence of the Clericals. The latter suffered at the time from exactly the same delusion as six months ago: they believed that they would sweep the country at General Elections. In 1877, as in 1902, the country rose to a sense of the danger, and returned a compact anti-Clerical majority. How did it come about that the Clericals knew so little of the temper of their countrymen? Because up till about 1877 the Jesuits had busied themselves with the education of the nobility and upper middle classes. The working classes (which are the backbone of France) had hitherto been entirely neglected by the monastic Orders on account of their inability to pay fees. Gambetta commenced by saying he would leave aside problems of Canon Law in their relations with Civil Law, but he wanted to show that a political cause was attempted to be furthered under the cloak of religion. There has been occasion to say before this that the Republic is odious to the Clericals, not because it is a Republic, but because it is a modern State. Any strongly organized body politic whose existence limited the temporal ambitions of the Church would be equally abhorrent to them. This idea was expressed by Gambetta with a mastery which has not been surpassed: "I am afflicted for the sake of my country, for the sake of the State—and I speak in the name, not of the Republic alone, but in the name of all Governments alive to their duties, their interests, their mission—and I say that from every place of vantage assault is being delivered on the State under pretext of religion. This is why the questions you have to deal with are political questions."

The quarrel between M. Pelletan and General Andre which is inspiring so much political gossip does not lack humour in its origin. On the staff of the Minister of War was a certain Captain Humbert from a regiment of Chasseurs. He is a special friend of M. Pelletan, who in his journalistic days, is said to have found him a source of information on military subjects. He has actualy given him apartments at the Ministry of Marine in the Rue Royale. When the great man came to power he sought a post for his military friend, and found it at the Ministry of War in the ante-chamber of the General. Now Captain Humbert proved himself more Republican than even his superior. The General, who cannot forget that he is at the head of the military hierarchy found his aide's notions of equality—no mere abstract Republicanism as his—a little trying. He suffered it, however, until one day the climax, came. Captain Humbert, on leaving the ante-chamber, took General Andre's hat by mistake. "Ah" he said, as he looked at it quizzingly, "there is a bee in this bonnet," and he put it back hurriedly. The disrespectful speech was reported to the Minister who, feeling that he had borne enough from his subordinate, insisted on his retiring from the staff and rejoining his regiment. M. Pelletan was furious at this treatment of his protege, and high words flew between him and the Minister of War, which almost culminated in a duel. It needed the pacificatory influence of the highest quarters to avert an open scandal, and even now the two Ministers are not on speaking terms. The sequel of this strange incident has received two different interpretations. When Captain Humbert rejoined his regiment he found he was out of harmony with his chiefs. There was no other alternative but to throw up his commission. His resignation was received with alacrity by General Andre. That very day a messenger was sent express to President Loubet at Rambouillet. The Chief of the State was out shooting at the time the messenger arrived; but that same evening, after dinner, he set his hand to a decree appointing the retired officer to the comfortable post of surveyor of taxes at Vincennes. M. Rouvier, in whose department, as Minister of Finances, the appointment lies, had even given the post to M. Humbert over the head of a Civil Servant at a Gap who had the prior claim, and to whom, indeed, it seems to have been definitely promised. As to the true inwardness of the affair, the anti-Ministerialist organs have hailed it as a direct snub to General Andre. On the other hand, it is said in well-informed quarters that it was the General himself who asked M. Rouvier to make the appointment. However, the former version is the mort likely, and M. Rouvier is henceforth to be classed among those who oppose the policy of the Minister of War. Like his warlike brother of the Marine, General Andre has been in trouble with the Place Beauvau on account of the intemperance of his language. In a speech after the manœuvres he held up the fist to Germany. His bellicose utterances have gained for him the title "General Feet First" for that is how, in a melodramatic passage he alluded to the enemy, in disgnificance of their folling before the victorious arms of France.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sudden changes of temperature sorely try persons prone to rheumatism, sciatica, tic doloureux, and many maladies scarcely less painful, though of shorter duration. On the first attack of stiffness or suffering in any muscle, joint or nerve, recourse should immediately be had to fomenting the seat of disease with hot brine and rubbing in this remarkable Ointment, which will assuage the uneasiness of the part, subdue inflammation and reduce the swelling. The Pills simultaneously taken will rectify constitutional disturbances and renew the strength. No remedy heretofore discovered has proved so effectiva as the Ointment and Pills for removing gouty, rheumatic and scrofulous attacks, which afflict all ages, and are commonly called hereditary.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS AND THE RIGHT OF APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see your correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed its local government a letter recommending the repeal of Section 39 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act 1892, and has asked that a right of appeal should be given in all cases in which the subject matter is between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 in amount or value. Section 39 gives a defendant the right to have removed, from a Presidency Small Cause Court, to the High Court, a suit filed against him, in case it exceeded one thousand rupees in value or amount. The removal is subject to certain conditions, which will rarely be found difficult of fulfilment. The principle which seems to underlie the existing right of transfer, vested in a defendant, ought to be applied to a plaintiff by giving him the right to elect his own court. And the appeal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce does not come a moment too soon. But, the question is: Why should this right of appeal, which the Chamber has applied for, be determined according to the value or amount of the suit filed in a Small Cause Court. It often happens that even in suits for small amounts some important question of law or rights of parties is concerned, and with the contemplated sweeping changes in our present Civil Procedure Code, and particularly the new section proposed to be substituted for the one on "Res Judicata" the hardship that will be inflicted upon suitors will be increased tenfold if right of appeal is not given, if not in all, at least in certain kinds of suits of value even under rupees one thousand.

Take, again, another invidious distinction as to the working of our Provincial and Presidency Small Cause Courts. Section 37 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act lays down that "Save as otherwise provided by this chapter or by any other enactment for the time being in force every decree and order of the Small Cause Court in a suit shall be final and conclusive," i.e., in plain language, no appeal shall lie against the Presidency Small Cause Court decrees and orders. A similar restriction or rather prohibition is provided for in regard to the Provincial Small Cause Courts decrees and orders, and yet, at the same time Section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act provides that: "The High Court, for the purpose of satisfying itself that a decree or order made in any case decided by a Court of Small Causes was according to law may call for the case and pass such order with respect thereto as it thinks fit." This safeguard is non-existent in the case of Presidency Small Cause Courts. One would like to know why has this section been deemed necessary for a Provincial Small Cause Court? Is it because the Legislature considered the composition of (i.e. the quality of the judiciaries presiding in) Presidency Small Cause Courts, of such a nature as gives, or must give, complete satisfaction to the letigants or to the Bar? If this is the idea underlying the distinction made by the above cited sections, then the sooner local Governments took the greatest care in their selection of men for the Bench of the Presidency Small Cause Courts the better it will be for the interests of the mercantile public. The changes proposed for the new Civil Procedure Code will completely sweep away what little control the High Courts at present possess. The Civil Procedure Code, as it stands at present, does give the High Courts power to exercise what is called its "extraordinary" jurisdiction, and scandalous miscarriages of justice can be remedied if the High Courts so will it. Even this existing very restricted "extraordinary" jurisdiction of the High Court is refused in ninety-nine out of a hundred appeals to that supreme court to interfere, as the High Courts are most reluctant to interfere with the summary decisions of the Small Cause Courts, except under most exceptional circumstances and in most flagrant cases. Every day this reluctance appears to be growing deeper. The consequence has been (and is certainly noticed by the Bombay Bar) to make the judiciaries of the subordinate courts more arbitrary and more irresponsible, and also to make local Governments less careful in their selection of officers to preside on the Presidency Small Cause Court Benches.

Perhaps, the "Full Bench," instituted under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, may be indicated as the proper tribunal for referees by aggrieved parties to a suit. But, considering the position which these "Full Benches" have of late assumed, where is the utility, advantage, or meaning in having provisions made in our Presidency Small Cause Courts, for inquiries into grievances by a "Full Bench." The very constitution of a Presidency Small Cause Court "Full Brench" is one that is under imminent necessity of a sweeping revision. Of whom are these "Full Benches" composed? Of the Chief Judge and of the very judge against whom the so-called appeal for revision is preferred. The Chief Judge sitting on the "Full Bench" can, does interfere only in very flagrant cases, and, that too, only with the judge sitting with him. A Small Cause Court Judge, sitting in single court, is "not bound" to take notes, and this prerogative is often flung in the face of a counsel or pleader when he presses the judge to bring on record any particular piece of evidence or argument. In the absence of full notes of evidence the assistance of the Chief Judge on a "Full Bench," is of little use or avail. Further, under several decisions of High Court a "Full Bench" cannot interfere with the decision of a single judge when the appeal turns upon the question of appreciation of evidence. So that it never comes to us as a surprise when the Chief Judge gives the judgment of the "Full Bench," and says "it sees no reason to interfere" with the Lower Court's judgment or order. It is, therefore, with considerable feeling of alarm the Bar and the public are looking forward to the consequences that will ensue from the further curatilment of the powers of the High Courts to interfere under their "extraordsnary jurisdiction" with decisions of our Presidency Small Cause Courts. If anything, the powers of the High Courts, in that respect, need to be enlarged and extended so as to always keep the judges of the Lower Courts on their "qui vive" and make them more careful. Take the existing supervising jurisdiction of the High Courts over our Subordinate Criminal Courts (say the Presidency Magistrate's Bench). The High Court's control in that direction is so thorough under the present law of Criminal Procedure that the judiciaries on the Criminal Bench are always wakeful and most careful in their investigation and orders. Under the present Criminal Law of Procedure the powers of supervision by the High Courts are very extensive and most adequate, and are extensively exercised.

The appeal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is confined to suits of value between one and two thousand. In the case of suits under one thousand why not reform the present constitution and working of our Presidency Small Cause Court "Full Bench" and enlarge its powers, by suitable modifications, if the Supreme Government, even after acceding to the appeal of the Chamber of Commerce, is reluctant to put extra work upon the High Courts in suits under one thousand. I have already alluded in passing to the defective selection of judiciaries for the Presidency Small Cause Court Bench. Even if some steps are taken to make that Bench as efficient as possible, by raising, even if necessary, the salaries of the judges, and thus inviting or inducing more efficient men to take up these appointments, the present outcry against miscarriages of justice, due mostly to inefficiency, would be remedied. But as long as (1) inefficiency, (2) the enforced want of control by the High Courts, (3) inefficient composition and working of the Small Cause Court "Full Bench," (4) reluctance of the High Courts to interfere with the Subordinate Court's summary decision—remain as factors which render satisfaction to the Bar and the public, an impossibility, it is very much akin to making matters worse, when, under the contemplated new Civil Procedure Code, what little control there now exists is sought to be taken away without other suitable and adequate safeguards being placed upon the above indicated four causes of dissatisfaction. That year after year there is deterioration in the quality of the Benches of our Presidency Small Cause Courts is a fact which even the most ardent admirer of "summary jurisdiction" cannot deny.—Yours, &c.

October 5. M. M. MURZBAN.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ARBITRATION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Hakim Mahomed Nabikhan, Molvi Hedayat Rasool, and Chandoolal, appeared to answer a charge of defamation preferred against them by Molvi Sirajudin Ahmed.

Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Desai pleader, held Mr. Kazi's brief for the first and the third accused, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended, the second accused.

On calling out the case the first accused was reported absent.

The facts of the case have appeared in these columns. At the last hearing the case was referred to Mr. Abdullamia Khandwani for arbitration, but no settlement could be arrived at, and the case was again brought to the Court.

In the opening his Worship inquired that the Court wanted to know what transpired after the appointment of an arbitrator at the last hearing of the case. Complainant said that the saw Mr. Abdullamia Khandwani on the 4th day after his leaving the Court last time Mr. Khandwani became angry with him and pointing to a statement in a vernacular paper asked why he should (complainant) have proposed him as an arbitrator. To this he replied that it was the other side that did so, he was not the man who proposed it. Mr. Khadwani then asked whom he was to relieve? However he was asked by Mr. Khandwani to call upon him at 4 p. m. the same day. Complainant said that he went to Mr. Khandwani's the same day and also the dry following, but Mr. Khandwani was not at home on both occasions. He then served him with a notice through his solicitors, Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, to the effect that he (complainant) did not want to trouble Mr. Khandwani any more on his own account. The others side might if they liked.

The Magistrate said that from the letters that the court had received it appeared that it was complainant who objected to Mr. Khanwani's acting as an arbitrator.

The following is the letter addressed to the Judicial Clerk of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, by Messrs. Captain and Vaidia, solicitors for Mr. Khandwani:—

"SIR—Under the instructions of our client, Haji Abdullamia Khandwani, we have the honour to address you as follows:—

Our client informs us that on the 30th September last he received a letter enclosing a certified copy of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order from Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, for the accused and intimating to him that he was appointed an arbitrator in the above case. Our client further informs us that in obedience to the Court's order he accepted the arbitratorship and arranged with all the parties concerned in this case to appear before him on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 4 p. m. at his bungalow at Grant Road. Our client duly attended at that place exactly at 4 p. m., and waited there till 7 p. m., but the complainant in this case did not attend. But when our client returned to his house at Memon Wada at 7-30 p. m., a letter from Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, attorneys for the complainant, was delivered to him. A copy of this letter is sent herewith. As our client was appointed arbitrator by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, he thought it his duty to place before him the facts which took place since he was so appointed the arbitrator".

The enclosure alluded to in the above letter is a letter from Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, solicitors, to the complainant, and addressed to Mr. Abdullamia Kandwani: "Dear Sir—We are instructed by our client, Hakim Sirajudin, to give you notice that he does not consent to the matter being referred to your arbitration. An application will therefore be made to the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 9th instant for the case being proceeded with. Our client does not wish to give you trouble in this matter, but your name was suggested to the Court at the instance of the accused".

The Magistrate after having quoted the letters, said that he was not at all willing to force the arbitration on them, but when both sides asked for it he consented to it. Now that he had found that complainant said one thing at one time and another at another he would have to remember it while dealing with the case. He would not go on with the case as the first accused was absent, and postponed it to the 21st instant.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of the first accused.

Shortly after, the warrant was executed against the first accused who appeared to be ill. He was enlarged on bail of Rs. 300.

HUNG UP BY THE NECK TO A TREE.

MR. F. X. DESOUZA, Acting Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in August last, convicted Dasaria walad Ukhadia and two others of murder, and sentenced them each to death. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. N. M. Samarth appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The facts of the case are fully given in the judgment of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving the court's judgment, said: There can be no doubt in this case that the deceased boy met his death from the acts of violence committed by the three accused persons. It is admitted by all of the accused that the deceased had stolen some mangoes belonging to the first accused, and that he was sent for on the following day, and that the three accused commenced to beat him. The only eye-witness as to the transaction in the nala is the witness No. 3, Birdya Dukiya. It is contended by the learned pleader for the accused that that witness is unreliable on the ground that he makes a discrepant statement as to where the deceased was taken, but if the whole of the evidence on that point be carefully examined, it seems quite clear that the houses of Dedga and of the first and third accused were all situated close together, within 100 or 150 feet of each other, and therefore the statement of Dedga, which is admitted by the learned pleader for the defence, was a statement thoroughly reliable throughout, that the deceased was first brought to a spot between his and accused No. 3's house must be accepted as a true statement. The probability is that having taken him to that spot between the house of Dedga and the accused No. 3 he was ultimately taken on to Dedga's house, if that be the correct version that reconciles the statement regarding the place to which the deceased was taken. Now, with regard to the nature of the assault, the witness Dedga states clearly that, after the beating which took place in his house, the three accused took the deceased and his companions away in the direction towards the village of Mashlipada, and they continued beating him all the way. Now, the evidence of the witness Birdya as to beating in the nala has been relied upon by the Session's Judge as entirely entitled to credit, and we see no reason to doubt the story which he told that the beating was continued in the nala. It is clear from the conduct of the accused that they would not have taken the deceased away from Dedga's house unless their intention was to inflict some further injury. There is some doubt in our mind as to what the actual intention of the accused was. It seems unlikely that, if they intended to cause his death, they would have taken the other two Birdyas with them, who might have been witnesses against them. There is also the circumstance that no stick or lethal weapon of any kind was used. It is not proved by the prosecution that the man was alive when he was hung up by his neck to the tree. If it was clear that the man was alive when his body was hung up to the tree, there would have been no doubt what the intention of the accused had been, but in the absence of such evidence, and having regard to the other circumstances of the case, we are unable to hold that there was an intention to cause death or such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, and, therefore, we alter the conviction to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and under the second clause of Section 304, Indian Penal Code, we vary the sentences, and direct that the accused be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term of ten years each.

Their Lordships, for the above reasons, altered the conviction to one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and directed that each of the accused be punished with rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report in your issue of date of the agreement arrived at between myself and the Alliance Bank of Simla in the matter of S. J. Tellery, an insolvent, I shall thank you to correct the same in your issue of to-morrow. The Alliance Bank accept seven and a half lakhs from the Dholpur Debts Committee being practically all the amount admitted by the said Committee as due to the estate and assigned under the Deed of Mortgage passed by the insolvent to the Bank and further retain certain life policies similarly assigned. In return they abandon possession in London and Bombay and give up all other securities for their claim. Excepting certain provisions as to expenses there is no stipulation for payment of any money out of the estate.—Yours, &c.,

N. W. KEMP,
Acting Official Assignee.

High Court, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1902.

FINLAND AND ITS PEOPLE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Under his auspices Fineland became a Grand Duchy, linked to Russia only as regards its external relations and the fact that the Tsar was ex-officio Grand Duke. In other respects the most complete self-government was conceded, with separate laws and institutions, army, Customs duties, and coinage. Under Nicholas I the newly born political life of Finland stood still; but his successor, Alexander II, convoked the Diet after a fifty years interregnum, and defeated an attempt on the part of his War Minister to assimilate the army with that of Russia. From his reign dates the revival of a dormant national spirit, which found vent in an enthusiastic cultivation of the Finish language and a too eager assertion of political entity and inde pendence. Thus was excited the jealousy of the Old Russian party, whose watchwords are "One Tsar, one Empire, one Creed." In their eyes it seemed a monstrous thing that a dependency whose frontier lay within twenty miles of St. Petersburg should enjoy far more liberty than Russia herself. Again Finland's blood tax was less than a third of that paid by its mighty neighbour. A population of two and a half millions maintained an army barely 5,000 strong, which clung stubbornly to its privilege of serving only within the Grand Duchy. These anomalies were proclaimed in the conservative press, but the Government of Alexander III was probably stirred to action by reasons of State. There is no love lost between Sweden and Russia, and in the event of a war with Germany the former might well be found ranged against the Tsar. An independent Finland, which had received its civilization and culture from Sweden, was a weak point in the line of national defence. The first parallel in the attack on Finnish autonomy was laid by Alexander III, in 1891, but the operations were interrupted by his death. Nine years later they were resumed, and measures were taken to subordinate the Senate and Diet to the Imperial Council, and to merge the little army in that of Russia. These changes aroused a storm of indignation. University professors indulged in an infinite amount of hair-splitting as to the status of the Grand Duchy and the precise wording of the Imperial utterances. Indeed, the agitators have gone so far as to make their concerns a question of international policy. It is only natural that Englishmen should sympathize with the weaker side, and no impartial observer will deny that some want of tact has been shown on both. But there could be no greater misfortune for Finland than any interference from without in a matter of purely domestic import.

POONA RACES.

SECOND EXTRA DAY.
SATURDAY OCTOBER 11th.

First Entries closed 6 p m Tuesday 7th October.
The Tally Ho Plate—Distance R C and distance over 8 flights.
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass ch aus m Gnullo
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's bl aus g Pope
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Chokebore
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette
Mr Bosse's b aus g Dawa
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Henry aged
Mr A A Apcar's br or bl aus g Milburn
The Medium Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b aus m Olga 11 0 3-4
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Hero's Luck
Mr Finch's b aus g Response
Mr Preston's b e m Lady Smith 11 11 3-4
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles 22 1 23
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Amendment by Gozo—(Bay Rose 5 or 6 years) 22 22
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition 4 or 5 years 22 22
Mr Anandji Nanji's bl aus m Overture aged 21 21
Mr A W Pais aus g Fordo aged 19 19
Mr A A Apcar's br aus g Sister 3 years 18 18
Mirch uChwdy's ch aus g Tecoota 17 1 18
The Arab Consolation Plate—Distance 1 4 miles
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Jussuf Sheriff's b a h Young Roberts 11 0
Mr Issaverden's ch a h Chand
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Chungiz
Captain Browniog's ch a h Tirah 11 0
Mr James ch a h Sandow 5 years
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 13 3 1-2
Aga S Shah's b a h Nevermore 13 3
Mr A M Bushaw's b a h Admirer
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Wild Fox
The Selling Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
Mr Mohanlal T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 13 3 Rs 700
H H Maharaja Holker's ch a h Jeddah 13 2 Rs 10.0
Mr S A Wahed's b a g Sweetlips 11 0 Rs 600
Mr Hajee Esmail Cassum's b a h Magistrate 13 2 Rs 1000
Mr A W P g a h Kyam 13 2 1-2 Rs 400
Mr Murray's ch a h Noopareil 13 2 Rs 1000
Aga S Shah's ch a h Bin Rasheed 13 1 1-2 Rs 600
The New Comers Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Wild Fox 13 3 1-2
Mr Artin A Kasayee's b a h Malabar 13 3
Messrs Manomedally and Co's ch a h Artist 11 0
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer
Mr Jackson's b a h King Arthur 4 years
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Jussuff Sheriff's b a h Young Roberts 11 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 13 2 2-4
Mr A R Obayed's b a h King Edward 13 3 1-2
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 11 0
Messrs Abdool Aziz bin Saif's and Ebrahim bin Rashid's b a h Gaddali 11 2 1-2
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Arabistan 13 3 1-2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Flying Fox
The Desert Handicap—D stance 6 furlongs.
Messrs M Goculdass A Nanji b a h Shaiboob 13 2
Mr Murray's g a h Fordo 13 2
Mr Westroppe's b a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 11 0 (by wire)
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 13 3 1-2
Mr Anandjee Nanjee g a h Dispute 13 3
Mr A Sattare's g a h Essex 13 3 3-4
Aga S Shah ch a h Chester 13 0 1-2
The closed Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr George's bl aus m Ena 14 0 3-4
Mr Molleson's b c l m Bawbee 14 1
Mr Westropp's b aus m Warsea 13 3
Mr Jones b aus m Bellevue 11 1
Captain W E Lloyd's b aus m Elastic 13 1
2nd Entries close 7 p m Wednesday 8th October 1902.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE final shoot, scores for which count in this monsoon season aggregate, took place on Saturday afternoon and produced some of the best shooting of the Season being a favourable termination to a very successful Season. Full particulars of the aggregates and prizes will be published as soon as ready. The following are the results of Saturday's competition:—

	Score 200 yards.	Added Pts. for M. H. Rifle and Carbine.	Total.
Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	28	..	28a
Private G Miles Ox Lt Infantry	27	..	27b
Corporal P Hunter Bo Vol Artillery ..	27	..	27c
Volunteer C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vols	26	..	26d
Ar. Sergt. W H Goodwin Ox Lt Inft ...	25	..	25b
Lieut A G Herbert G I P Ry Vols ...	24	1	25d
Cadet H M C Harris Bo Vol Rifles ...	22	1	23e
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	22	..	22
Pr Mr. Sergt. G O'Donnell Depot Staff	22	..	22
Asst Surg R W Chitts I M Service ...	22	..	22
Sergeant G Ebsworth Ox Lt Infantry	21	..	21
Sergeant P R Soundy Bo Vol Rifles	19	..	19
Mr A Loving Civilian	18	..	18
Lieut A P Goldney G I P Ry Vols ...	17	1	18

a Handicapped 6 Points winner of Bo. Rifle Club Silver Medals for highest possible score.
b Handicapped 8 points
c Handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st Spoon.
d Handicapped 4 points.
e Winner of 2nd spoon.

	Score 500 yards.	Added Pts. for M. H. Rifle and Carbine.	Total.
Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	27	..	27a
Corporal P Hunter Bo Vol Artillery ..	23	..	23b
Private G Miles Ox Lt Infantry	25	..	25c
Ar. Sergt. W H Goodwin Ox Lt Infantry	23	..	23c
Volunteer C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vols	23	..	23d
Sergeant G Ebsworth Ox Lt Infantry	23	..	23d
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	23	..	23e
Asst Surg R W Chitts I M Service ...	22	..	22d
Pr Mr Sergt G O'Donnell Depot Staff	21	..	21
Lieut A G Herbert G I P Ry Vols ...	20	..	20
Mr H M C Harris Civilian	19	1	20
Mr A Loving Civilian	18	..	18
Lieut A P Goldney G I P Ry Vols ..	17	1	18
Serg P R Soundy Bo Vol Rifles	17	..	17

a Hand capped 6 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 Points winner of 1st Spoon.

	Score 600 yards.	Added Points for M. H. Rifle and Carbine.	Total.
Private G Miles Ox Lt Infantry	27	..	27a
Asst. Sergt W H Goodwin Ox Lt Infantry	22	..	22b
Sergeant G Ebsworth Ox Lt Infantry..	22	..	22c
Lieut A P Goldney G I P Ry Vols	18	2	20d
Lieut A G Herbert G I P Ry Vols	19	..	19e
Pr Mr Sergt G O'Donnell Dept Staff ...	19	..	19e
Volunteer C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vols	18	3	21
Major T M English Bo Vol Rifles	18	..	18
Asst Surgt R W Chitts I M Service ...	17	..	17
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles.	16	..	16
Mr Harris H M C Civilian	14	4	18
Mr A Loving Civilian	15	..	15
Sergt P R Soundy Bo Vol Rifles	14	..	14
Corpl P Hunter Bo Vol Artillery.....	11	..	11

a Handicapped 8 points winner of 1st spoon.
b Handicapped 8 points.
c Handicapped 4 points winner of 2nd spoon.
d Handicapped 2 points.
e Handicapped 4 points.

The winner of the Silver and Bronze Medal for the best aggregate at the three distances are Private Mills 79 silver medal, and Qr Sergt Goodwin 70 bronze medal.

SOLDIERS AND THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

WE continue to receive letters regarding the bounty question, says the "Pioneer," and the main idea of the men who complain of being kept in India is that the Government out here are responsible for their detention. But, as we explained some days ago the Government of India have no special claims on these men, whose disposition really rests with the War Office. The latter are applying the ordinary rules, and in this connection reference may be made to paragraphs 816 and 817, King's Regulations. Paragraph 816 lays down that soldiers may register their names for service abroad or at Home, as the case may be, on the completion of six years continuous service abroad. Paragraph 817, after stating that the names so registered, with a statement of services, are to be forwarded by General Officers on the 1st July of each year, concludes: "The application will then be considered and, so far as the exigencies of the service permit, be approved." It is important to note the proviso contained in this sentence, as a good many men believe they have an absolute right under the ordinary rules to claim transfer Home after six years' continuous service abroad, whereas the approval of their applications rests upon "the exigencies of the service." Leaving this point, however, we come to the men who are to be detained. For the present, at any rate, the orders are that the following classes of Infantry are to be kept in India when relieved by the linked battalions (1) men who have extended their service on special bounty; (2) men who have extended their service to complete twelve years with the colours, being under ten years service on the 1st October; (3) re-engaged men being under nineteen years' service on the 1st October; (4) men with under six years' service on the 1st October. Further it is ordered that men granted the bounty are not eligible for re-posting on the Home establishment under paragraph 816, so long as their units remain in India. Quit in the case of Infantry means linked battery and in the case of Artillery, the battery. Unfortunately there can be no doubt that when the bounty was taken many men understood that as the words "service to be completed in India" were not in the General Order, they would not have to remain out here under any circumstances. In fact, in some instances Regimental Orders were published confirming them in this view. But there was always in the background that provision of paragraph 817, which is one of the ordinary rules. The War Office have apparently applied it now, and under the exigencies of the service, detention is ordered. At the same time many men quite understood the position last year, particularly as the bounty with and without furlough was offered, the very fact of furlough being given showing that there was a possibility of men being kept in India. As regards the Royal Artillery, when some complaints have reached us, the Orders are that in each battery or company moving Home in relief, 55 per cent of the rank and file (this does not include staff sergeants, sergeants, or trumpeters) are to be left behind. This percentage is being made up as far as possible from men under six years service and if these do not furnish enough, then from men between six and seven years service and so on. As all bounty men have over six years' and nine months' service they do not come in the first category, and there will be many men in the second to be taken before they are touched. Taking the question as a whole we have no doubt the War Office will soon learn from correspondence in the Home papers how unpopular these Orders are owing to the misunderstanding of the conditions on which the bounty was accepted in India, and how seriously recruiting in future is likely to be affected. In these circumstances, therefore, they may, perhaps, reconsider their decision, or at least give the men the chance of refunding their bounty money.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 10.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Petition for Hearing.

In the matter of sec XXX of the Bombay Tramway Act 1871, Bittie and Co,

Henry V R Kemball and another—Petitioner.

Appeals for hearing and disposal.

1174—Maganlal and J—Tillockchand Maneckchand and others vs Udemal Abheshugh and others—Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.

1225—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahimbhoy Hassumbhoy and others vs Jamasjee Ruttonjee Mistry—Smetham B and N

1228—Nanu and H—Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs Dorabjee Jamsedjee Tata and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J an M

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

860-00—Smitham Band N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kaber and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee and others—Madhubhai D and J and Little and Co Partly decided.

713-00—Framjee and D—Jinanai vs Currimbhai Ebrahim and others—Thackurdas and Co.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peoru Mahomed and others—M J and M.

216-00—Scrabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdul Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.

181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakhbhoy Hassam vs Suleman Goolam Hoosein—Ardeshir H D and Co.

263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nusserwanjee Talati and another—Unwalla and P.

398-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co.

46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundravandas and others vs Dharamdas Jumnadas—Tyabjee D and Co

708-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Knight—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

3-02—In person—Gueputrao Moroba Poy

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

789-01—Bhaishanker and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Baman Behram vs Ooeman Jamal Vayani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.

Short Cause.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley

PURELY PERSONAL.

READERS of "M.A.P.", says T.P., may recall a sketch hich I wrote a couple of years ago about the noto- us founder of the sect of the Agapemonites, Henry mes Prince. Exigences of space do not permit the production of the whole article in my present mber. But as the "Abode of Love," owing to the strous pretentions of its pastor, the Reverend Mr. yth Piggott, has again become the topic of the , the resume of my account of an extraordinary and an extraordinary craze may be welcome. ry James Prince was born in Bath in the year 1. His mother, a widow, was gentle by birth but, uced in fortune, she had to make a living by keep- a boarding-house. Henry James was one of eral children. He was extraordinarily delicate as hild; suffered when he became a youth from a maturely diseased digestion, and was, in short, a d type of the neurotic weakling who so often has nforced the ranks of the impostors and the insane. was intended for the medical profession; entered apothecary's shop in Wells when he was sixteen; mained in this humble employment for seven years, d then came to London; went through his hospital rse at Guy's, and passed his examination at the pothecaries' Hall. Ill health prevented him from llowing up the profession.

He paid a visit to his brother, who was a clergy- an in the North, and visiting Durham University, solved to enter the Church. He went to St. David's ollege, at Lampeter, in Wales, for his studies. He as then twenty-six years of age. He was not long the college when the inborn spirit of domination in e man asserted itself. He stood beyond all his llows in the sanctity—or, at least, the apparent nctity—of his life; prayed, fasted, wrestled with iritual foes through the watches of the night, and isited the poor and sick during the day. Having ntered the Church he was sent as a curate to Char- inch, where he found at first very unpromising aterial for his restless and ambitious spirit.

The farmers and the quiet church-going shop- eepers resented his novelties in worship, and strife egan to rage in families, and some rioting in a church hat had lain asleep for centuries. Wives threatened o leave their husbands for ever if they prevented hem from trying to save their souls by listening to the inspired accents of the young curate; husbands swore that they would kill their wives if they entered into those night orgies of religious intoxication.

He was removed to Stoke-in-Suffield, but was again expelled from his cure in the Church. His friend, Mr. Starkey, was about the same time turned out of his vicarage in Somerset. Other friends and disciples met a similar fate. It was made clear that here was no room within the Establishment for the new apostle and the new gospel. Prince set up an independent chapel in Brighton, Starkey in Wey- mouth; both preached zealously the new creed. Prince left Brighton to go to Weymouth; gathered his little flock, and gradually he reached the point of unveilling his whole gospel. Then came the project of finding a fitting home for the select body which he had gathered round him. Asceticism of surround- ings, of food, of occupation—in any shape whatever, except in the relations of the sexes—had no place in Prince's creed. He resolved that there should be a lordly pleasure house in that quiet and tranquil Somerset valley in which he had first preached the gospel.

To carry out this project of an Abode of Love, or Agapemone—as the new settlement was to be called—money, and a large amount of it was required. Prince had married twice—in each case women who were elderly and had money. The second wife had an annuity of eighty pounds; she handed it over to Prince. Mr. Starkey, the ex-Vicar, subscribed £3,000. A man named Maber and his four sisters subscribed between them £10,000, but even yet there was not enough of money for this modern palace of Aladdin. And then came Prince's boldest stroke. An ex-tanner of Bermondsey had five daughters—all unmarried, all elderly, each entitled to £6,000. Three of them were early and devoted adherents of his, and he easily succeeded in getting their money—£18,000 for the Agapemone, or lordly pleasure house, at Spaxton.

And Spaxton, beyond doubt, was a lordly pleasure house! The hills around are clothed with chestnut, oak, and fir; the land used to be fat with corn; the woods rich with game. Here, secluded from the world, surrounded by women, one extremely young and beautiful, all fair to look upon, Prince lived remote from the madding crowd, dreaming strange dreams. He had thrown, by this time, all concealment away, and openly proclaimed himself a New Saviour, whose second coming had been expected for so many cen- turies. And in pursuit of these claims Prince was guilty of one of the foulest things even in the history of religious impostures. Among his disciples was a Mrs. Patterson, a widow of some wealth, and when she died at Spaxton she left behind her a daughter.

The fate of this poor innocent girl was too tragic and terrible to be told in detail. Suffice it to say that Prince, a married man, professed to be united to this girl spiritually, that there was a child, and this poor offspring of an unholy superstition was denounced by Prince himself and his adherents as "Satan's off- spring—Satan's doing in the flesh." What has become of Zoe, what of Zoe's child, I know not; they are part of the mysteries hidden within the grounds of that strange and terrible Abode of Love.

It may be taken for granted that no remorse haunted the visions of the religious impostor, and no doubt entered the minds of most of his dupes. He lived, in spite of the frailty of his youth, to the vener- able age of eighty-seven; undetected, unconfessed, adored to the last. He was buried in the grounds of Spaxton, by the temple he had reared. No fewer than 120 worshipping disciples attended his funeral, includ- ing a large deputation from a big settlement in Clapton and from distant Norway. And so passed away one of the most successful and one of the most curious impostors of our time.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon saw Prince in 1868. "He had," writes Hepworth Dixon, 'a sweet, grave face, a broad, white neckcloth, and shiny leather shoes. He was then fifty-six years old, spare in person, of middle height, with a pallied cheek, and the traces of much pain and weariness on his wan cheeks. His face is very sweet," goes on Mr. Dixon, "his manner very smooth. He has something about him of a woman's grace and charm. His smile is very soft, the key of his voice very low. He has the look of one who has never yet been vexed into rage and strife. In his eyes, which are apt to close, you see, as it were, a light from some other sphere."

Finally, here is a description taken from the "Daily Express" of Mr. Smyth Piggot, whose appearances at "The Ark of the Covenant," at Clapton, are providing a sensation for the neighbourhood: He was at one time a sailor, but deserted the sea disgusted at the excesses of crews when merrymaking in a such dens of wickedness at San Francisco and other ports provide. He became a Church of England curate, and for some time worked in a London parish; but the form of religion did not suit his strenuous nature, and he joined the Salvation Army. This religious body he deserted suddenly while he was "on duty" in Yorkshire. Finally, he joined the sect we know as the Agapemonites. He is man of quiet demeanour, but with a fierce faith burning in his dark eyes. He would have been a crusader or a martyr in earlier days for he is absolutely fearless and sincere in his strange beliefs. Over his congregations he has always possessed great power. There is a curious charm of manner about the man which is irresistible to those easily led, and on this point an example may be given. When the Church of the Agapemone was building at Clapton, he was very often on the scaffolding, moving quickly and surely, with the skill of a sailor. The men employed were a respectable lot, but here and there were black sheep who were foul mouthed, and there was one who, in his cups, was very violent. Mr. Piggott's power over them was remarkable. When he was about, the worst of them put on their best manners. Indeed, the foremen used to say that they never had directed so well behaved a lot of workmen.

Lord Kitchener crossed from Dublin last Sunday on the Munster, and at Holyhead town had to put up with the hour's wait which the L. and N. W. R. sees fit to inflict on its patrons. While lunching in the public room of the hotel he called for some sixpenny novels. Prominent amongst the contents of the tray of reading matter were Guy Boothby's "A Millionaire's Love Story" and Oppenheim's "A King in His Own Country. Lord Kitchener hesitated between the two, but at last, referring to the exciting military cover design which adorns Mr. Oppenheim's romance, he said with a laugh "No, I think I've had enough of that sort of thing" and chose the more peaceful "A Millionaire's Love Story" to entertain him during the run to town.

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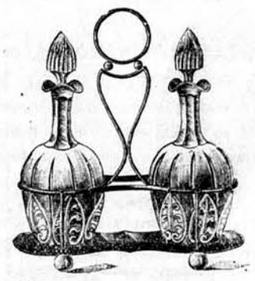

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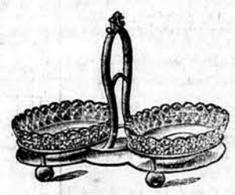

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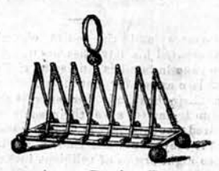

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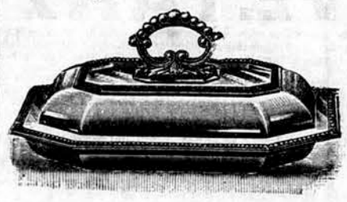

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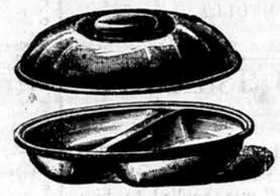

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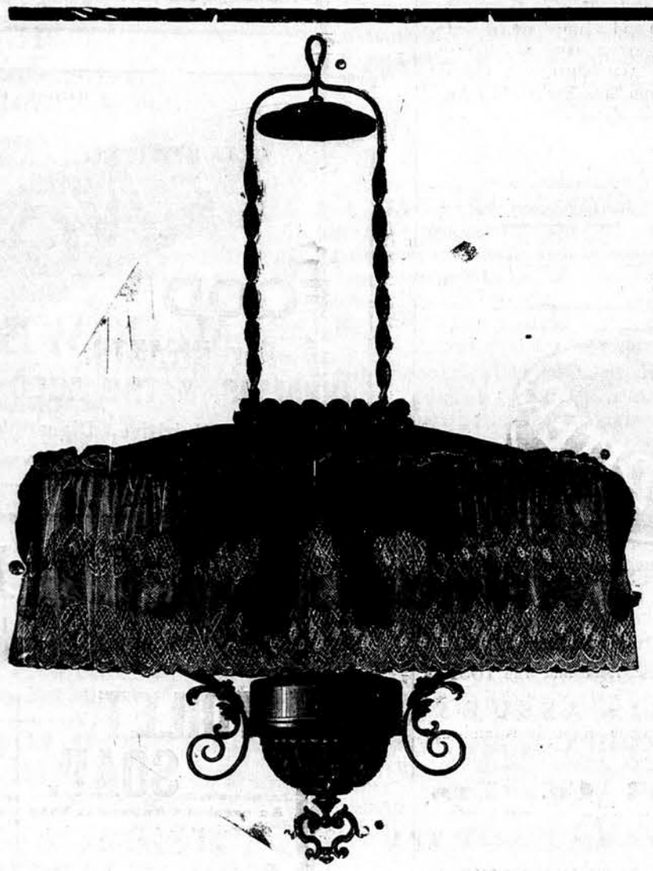

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